

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Bellingham, WA MSA



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**1990 Census of
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Numbering Areas
Bellingham, WA MSA**

Issued August 1993



**U.S. Department of Commerce
Ronald H. Brown, Secretary**

Economics and Statistics Administration

**BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
Harry A. Scarr, Acting Director**



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Administration**



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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B.]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	16	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	6, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	16	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1

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Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign "+" or a minus sign "-" following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures" in appendix B.)
- A minus sign "-" preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A "(pt.," next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a "(pt.," next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be "split" by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be "split" by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin.....	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
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House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1

... Not applicable for this report.

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USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

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LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	65	Altoona, PA MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia	67	Anchorage, AK MSA	108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	68	Anderson, IN MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	69	Anderson, SC MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
15	Illinois	70	Anniston, AL MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
16	Indiana			112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
17	Iowa	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
18	Kansas	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
19	Kentucky	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
20	Louisiana	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
21	Maine	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
22	Maryland			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
23	Massachusetts	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
24	Michigan	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
25	Minnesota	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
26	Mississippi	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
27	Missouri	80	Baltimore, MD MSA	115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
28	Montana	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
29	Nebraska	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
30	Nevada	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
31	New Hampshire	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
32	Not Assigned	85	Bellingham, WA MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
33	New Mexico	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
34	New York	87	Billings, MT MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
35	North Carolina	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA		
36	North Dakota	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
37	Ohio	90	Birmingham, AL MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
38	Oklahoma	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
39	Oregon	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
40	Pennsylvania	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	122	Columbus, OH MSA
41	Rhode Island	94	Boise City, ID MSA	123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
42	South Carolina		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
43	South Dakota	95A	Boston, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
44	Tennessee	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
45	Texas	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
46	Utah	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
47	Vermont	95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
48	Virginia	95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
49	Washington	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
50	West Virginia	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
51	Wisconsin	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
52	Wyoming	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA
53	Puerto Rico				
54	Not Assigned				
55	Virgin Islands				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
		298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
275	Redding, CA MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
276	Reno, NV MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA		Seattle-Tacoma, WA CMSA:	330	Waco, TX MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	343	York, PA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
WHATCOM COUNTY, WA	
8 -----	8 (pt.)
8.01 -----	8 (pt.)
8.02 -----	8 (pt.)
104.01 -----	104 (pt.)
104.02 -----	104 (pt.)

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Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
WHATCOM COUNTY, WA	
8	8
	8.01
	8.02
104	104.01
	104.02

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100

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Whatcom County						
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers -----	5 490.9	5 490.9	57.0	87.1	43.2	6.2	4.5	3.7	15.7	121.0
Square miles -----	2 120.1	2 120.1	22.0	33.6	16.7	2.4	1.7	1.4	6.1	46.7
AGE										
All persons -----	127 780	127 780	52 179	4 128	4 210	4 886	6 560	7 442	6 774	6 745
Under 5 years -----	8 813	8 813	2 903	268	307	303	445	545	477	462
5 to 9 years -----	9 354	9 354	2 822	308	309	286	436	487	556	514
10 to 14 years -----	9 004	9 004	2 690	252	296	240	398	428	559	511
15 to 19 years -----	9 344	9 344	4 329	237	250	263	377	427	444	351
20 to 24 years -----	12 186	12 186	8 241	206	276	485	348	1 101	301	315
25 to 34 years -----	20 005	20 005	8 277	610	646	898	1 076	1 592	908	1 095
35 to 44 years -----	20 954	20 954	7 933	780	681	769	1 165	1 123	1 451	1 324
45 to 54 years -----	12 281	12 281	4 207	503	451	375	474	441	837	819
55 to 64 years -----	9 769	9 769	3 416	366	401	395	400	355	584	620
65 to 74 years -----	8 998	8 998	3 606	394	380	414	610	398	436	519
75 to 84 years -----	5 318	5 318	2 660	185	184	296	520	386	199	192
85 years and over -----	1 754	1 754	1 095	19	29	162	311	159	22	23
3 and 4 years -----	3 623	3 623	1 170	114	126	117	173	213	204	194
16 years and over -----	98 952	98 952	43 234	3 242	3 241	4 011	5 202	5 902	5 096	5 170
18 years and over -----	95 766	95 766	42 175	3 135	3 140	3 911	5 032	5 755	4 887	5 023
21 years and over -----	88 387	88 387	37 370	3 018	3 000	3 703	4 833	5 361	4 665	4 853
60 years and over -----	21 066	21 066	9 186	792	806	1 083	1 657	1 134	964	1 046
62 years and over -----	19 011	19 011	8 437	717	707	999	1 582	1 057	846	917
Median -----	32.7	32.7	30.9	37.4	35.3	34.6	36.4	29.0	36.0	35.8
Female										
Female -----	64 932	64 932	27 341	2 110	2 078	2 604	3 576	3 773	3 453	3 342
Under 5 years -----	4 298	4 298	1 443	123	140	167	229	265	241	216
5 to 9 years -----	4 571	4 571	1 397	180	153	151	221	243	265	246
10 to 14 years -----	4 375	4 375	1 360	140	133	123	208	208	277	251
15 to 19 years -----	4 749	4 749	2 364	118	133	120	197	223	220	164
20 to 24 years -----	6 182	6 182	4 216	96	123	262	181	534	149	153
25 to 34 years -----	9 965	9 965	4 064	326	323	463	567	726	487	557
35 to 44 years -----	10 469	10 469	3 968	381	350	355	597	539	757	664
45 to 54 years -----	6 032	6 032	2 117	242	223	195	240	216	408	395
55 to 64 years -----	4 990	4 990	1 829	183	201	213	209	194	296	305
65 to 74 years -----	4 878	4 878	2 072	220	190	242	371	254	228	264
75 to 84 years -----	3 192	3 192	1 717	93	92	191	331	255	109	114
85 years and over -----	1 231	1 231	794	8	17	122	225	116	16	13
3 and 4 years -----	1 717	1 717	569	55	58	66	89	99	92	85
16 years and over -----	50 895	50 895	22 884	1 637	1 622	2 144	2 877	3 017	2 627	2 586
18 years and over -----	49 374	49 374	22 366	1 587	1 564	2 096	2 784	2 938	2 520	2 524
21 years and over -----	45 426	45 426	19 639	1 529	1 503	1 993	2 689	2 738	2 410	2 439
60 years and over -----	11 862	11 862	5 574	418	404	677	1 041	738	501	540
62 years and over -----	10 812	10 812	5 169	381	353	626	1 006	693	438	472
Median -----	33.4	32.1	37.0	37.0	35.8	35.4	37.6	30.2	36.2	36.0
Male -----	62 848	62 848	24 838	2 018	2 132	2 282	2 984	3 669	3 321	3 403
Median age -----	32.0	32.0	29.9	37.7	34.7	33.8	35.2	28.2	35.8	35.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons -----	127 780	127 780	52 179	4 128	4 210	4 886	6 560	7 442	6 774	6 745
In households -----	122 932	122 932	48 006	4 128	4 147	4 631	6 073	7 283	6 721	6 744
Householder -----	48 543	48 543	21 189	1 617	1 629	2 127	2 520	3 243	2 460	2 657
Family householder -----	32 198	32 198	11 469	1 192	1 211	1 182	1 636	1 527	1 958	1 922
Nonfamily householder -----	16 345	16 345	9 720	425	418	945	884	1 716	502	735
Living alone -----	12 079	12 079	6 695	329	333	732	684	1 220	392	553
Spouse -----	26 975	26 975	9 003	1 075	1 007	943	1 302	1 066	1 743	1 698
Child -----	36 025	36 025	11 284	1 138	1 218	1 116	1 685	1 801	2 173	1 940
Other relatives -----	3 220	3 220	1 154	101	106	113	165	215	124	129
Nonrelatives -----	8 169	8 169	5 376	197	187	332	401	958	221	320
Institutionalized persons -----	1 557	1 557	1 201	-	50	206	464	58	-	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	3 291	3 291	2 972	-	13	49	23	101	53	1
Persons per household -----	2.53	2.53	2.27	2.55	2.55	2.18	2.41	2.25	2.73	2.54
Persons per family -----	3.06	3.06	2.87	2.94	2.92	2.84	2.93	3.02	3.06	2.96
Persons 65 years and over -----	16 070	16 070	7 361	598	593	872	1 441	943	657	734
In households -----	14 860	14 860	6 437	598	551	672	1 016	885	654	733
Householder -----	10 123	10 123	4 570	390	359	472	702	688	417	475
Nonfamily householder -----	4 594	4 594	2 394	151	120	248	340	471	136	158
Living alone -----	4 407	4 407	2 310	143	113	240	327	456	130	150
Spouse -----	4 005	4 005	1 565	176	176	174	270	151	204	233
Other relatives -----	543	543	228	17	12	19	34	32	27	19
Nonrelatives -----	189	189	74	15	4	7	10	14	6	6
Institutionalized persons -----	1 181	1 181	910	-	42	197	416	56	-	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	29	29	14	-	-	3	9	2	3	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families -----	32 198	32 198	11 469	1 192	1 211	1 182	1 636	1 527	1 958	1 922
With own children under 18 years -----	15 559	15 559	5 256	494	528	509	810	832	980	878
Number of own children under 18 years -----	29 893	29 893	9 263	937	979	887	1 424	1 545	1 812	1 644
Married-couple families -----	26 975	26 975	9 003	1 075	1 007	943	1 302	1 066	1 743	1 698
With own children under 18 years -----	12 187	12 187	3 683	426	389	362	591	522	843	720
Number of own children under 18 years -----	24 294	24 294	6 808	832	745	655	1 094	1 000	1 576	1 368
Female householder, no husband present -----	3 882	3 882	1 934	81	148	186	271	363	156	165
With own children under 18 years -----	2 658	2 658	1 309	49	113	113	189	263	104	123
Number of own children under 18 years -----	4 446	4 446	2 071	79	200	184	287	472	175	215
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over -----	48 921	48 921	20 623	1 633	1 646	1 894	2 363	2 925	2 512	2 629
Never married -----	15 243	15 243	8 539	362	395	611	596	1 290	518	620
Now married, except separated -----	28 082	28 082	9 492	1 112	1 039	995	1 407	1 132	1 765	1 746
Separated -----	657	657	292	20	20	33	34	70	26	33
Widowed -----	988	988	475	25	35	55	99	75	40	31
Divorced -----	3 951	3 951	1 825	114	157	200	227	358	163	199
Females 15 years and over -----	51 688	51 688	23 141	1 667	1 652	2 163	2 918	3 057	2 670	2 629
Never married -----	12 563	12 563	7 850	274	290	490	542	984	463	394
Now married, except separated -----	28 029	28 029	9 458	1 112	1 045	999	1 406	1 125	1 769	1 740
Separated -----	809	809	371	27	24	42	38	76	24	33
Widowed -----	5 069	5 069	2 711	121	120	365	544	420	175	167
Divorced -----	5 218	5 218	2 751	133	173	267	388	452	239	295

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Whatcom County—Con.			Bellingham city, Whatcom County						
	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	22.1	5.8	60.2	2.8	.3	4.6	4.5	3.7	1.1	—
Square miles	8.5	2.2	23.2	1.1	.1	1.8	1.7	1.4	.4	—
AGE										
All persons	6 732	5 900	7 397	360	3	4 130	6 560	7 442	568	35
Under 5 years	364	244	361	12	—	240	445	545	10	—
5 to 9 years	434	299	327	14	—	231	436	487	3	—
10 to 14 years	439	319	321	18	—	203	398	428	9	—
15 to 19 years	423	332	431	18	—	228	377	427	29	—
20 to 24 years	516	515	1 800	23	—	431	348	1 101	127	8
25 to 34 years	836	640	1 204	30	—	772	1 076	1 592	166	18
35 to 44 years	1 219	1 069	994	43	1	658	1 165	1 123	89	8
45 to 54 years	722	783	559	52	—	302	474	441	40	1
55 to 64 years	598	603	458	57	—	325	400	355	17	—
65 to 74 years	647	630	441	68	2	331	610	398	24	—
75 to 84 years	428	376	321	21	—	254	520	386	30	—
85 years and over	106	90	180	4	—	155	311	159	24	—
3 and 4 years	156	102	152	6	—	96	173	213	4	—
16 years and over	5 403	4 972	6 327	312	3	3 415	5 202	5 902	542	35
18 years and over	5 241	4 832	6 227	303	3	3 333	5 032	5 755	537	35
21 years and over	4 975	4 611	5 550	292	3	3 147	4 833	5 361	489	35
60 years and over	1 485	1 428	1 200	124	2	907	1 657	1 134	87	—
62 years and over	1 355	1 281	1 093	112	2	834	1 582	1 057	85	—
Median	38.0	40.7	28.0	49.0	66.5	34.4	36.4	29.0	30.1	26.5
Female	3 514	3 100	3 805	183	1	2 197	3 576	3 773	205	9
Under 5 years	177	118	177	4	—	129	229	265	3	—
5 to 9 years	208	147	159	10	—	123	221	243	2	—
10 to 14 years	222	161	156	9	—	104	208	208	2	—
15 to 19 years	194	164	239	6	—	104	197	223	11	—
20 to 24 years	283	258	914	14	—	230	181	534	57	3
25 to 34 years	430	339	583	15	—	397	567	726	41	6
35 to 44 years	617	544	493	25	—	303	597	539	18	—
45 to 54 years	356	395	270	28	—	157	240	216	10	—
55 to 64 years	332	329	229	28	—	171	209	194	5	—
65 to 74 years	343	352	249	32	1	192	371	254	14	—
75 to 84 years	275	239	202	12	—	167	331	255	23	—
85 years and over	77	54	134	—	—	120	225	116	19	—
3 and 4 years	67	53	75	3	—	54	89	99	—	—
16 years and over	2 858	2 642	3 286	159	1	1 825	2 877	3 017	198	9
18 years and over	2 782	2 576	3 233	155	1	1 785	2 784	2 938	198	9
21 years and over	2 667	2 459	2 866	151	1	1 689	2 689	2 738	174	9
60 years and over	863	830	709	61	1	572	1 041	738	58	—
62 years and over	789	751	654	51	1	531	1 006	693	58	—
Median	38.9	41.7	28.8	48.6	66.5	35.3	37.6	30.2	29.9	25.5
Male	3 218	2 800	3 592	177	2	1 933	2 984	3 669	363	26
Median age	37.0	39.8	27.5	49.8	58.5	33.5	35.2	28.2	30.3	28.0
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	6 732	5 900	7 397	360	3	4 130	6 560	7 442	568	35
In households	6 675	5 890	7 141	360	3	3 875	6 073	7 283	385	—
Householder	2 820	2 646	3 330	162	2	1 807	2 520	3 243	293	—
Family householder	1 842	1 571	1 500	115	1	962	1 636	1 527	38	—
Nonfamily householder	978	1 075	1 830	47	1	845	884	1 716	255	—
Living alone	744	809	1 066	38	1	644	684	1 220	218	—
Spouse	1 561	1 356	1 128	106	1	774	1 302	1 066	25	—
Child	1 729	1 310	1 328	70	—	895	1 685	1 801	21	—
Other relatives	181	119	136	6	—	91	165	215	6	—
Nonrelatives	384	459	1 219	16	—	308	401	958	40	—
Institutionalized persons	41	—	232	—	—	206	464	58	170	—
Other persons in group quarters	16	10	24	—	—	49	23	101	13	35
Persons per household	2.37	2.23	2.14	2.22	1.50	2.14	2.41	2.25	1.31	—
Persons per family	2.88	2.77	2.73	2.58	2.00	2.83	2.93	3.02	2.37	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 181	1 096	942	93	2	740	1 441	943	78	—
In households	1 140	1 096	740	93	2	540	1 016	885	78	—
Householder	773	764	519	61	1	384	702	688	73	—
Nonfamily householder	353	355	256	20	—	210	340	471	68	—
Living alone	340	339	247	19	—	202	327	456	67	—
Spouse	302	293	188	29	1	136	270	151	3	—
Other relatives	53	29	27	2	—	14	34	32	1	—
Nonrelatives	12	10	6	1	—	6	10	14	1	—
Institutionalized persons	41	—	200	—	—	197	416	56	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	2	—	—	3	9	2	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 842	1 571	1 500	115	1	962	1 636	1 527	38	—
With own children under 18 years	765	597	657	28	—	411	810	832	12	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 392	1 012	1 083	54	—	720	1 424	1 545	16	—
Married-couple families	1 561	1 356	1 128	106	1	774	1 302	1 066	25	—
With own children under 18 years	596	484	417	19	—	297	591	522	5	—
Number of own children under 18 years	1 123	862	731	40	—	545	1 094	1 000	7	—
Female householder, no husband present	222	161	281	6	—	147	271	363	9	—
With own children under 18 years	133	90	197	6	—	87	189	263	5	—
Number of own children under 18 years	221	121	287	8	—	137	287	472	6	—
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 588	2 364	3 075	156	2	1 615	2 363	2 925	348	26
Never married	707	705	1 505	29	1	548	596	1 290	201	16
Now married, except separated	1 616	1 396	1 215	107	1	820	1 407	1 132	60	4
Separated	31	29	41	1	—	28	34	70	17	1
Widowed	55	53	65	4	—	51	99	75	7	2
Divorced	179	181	249	15	—	168	227	358	63	3
Females 15 years and over	2 907	2 674	3 313	160	1	1 841	2 918	3 057	198	9
Never married	573	601	1 380	21	—	436	542	984	90	6
Now married, except separated	1 611	1 397	1 219	108	1	821	1 406	1 125	29	—
Separated	43	33	42	3	—	34	38	76	10	1
Widowed	372	326	309	10	—	319	544	420	44	—
Divorced	308	317	363	18	—	231	388	452	25	2

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.							Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	3.3	6.1	1.8	14.1	2.5	5.8	6.5	84.3	42.9	1.7
Square miles	1.3	2.3	.7	5.4	1.0	2.2	2.5	32.5	16.6	.6
AGE										
All persons	4 521	4 273	1 208	5 520	5 941	5 900	5 718	3 768	4 207	756
Under 5 years	424	259	76	292	91	244	265	256	307	63
5 to 9 years	341	307	71	343	77	299	213	294	309	55
10 to 14 years	272	335	82	342	87	319	197	234	296	37
15 to 19 years	324	284	74	348	1 546	332	342	219	250	35
20 to 24 years	611	216	74	463	2 603	515	1 721	183	276	54
25 to 34 years	1 002	500	191	681	665	640	944	580	646	126
35 to 44 years	666	870	251	979	366	1 069	645	737	680	111
45 to 54 years	299	581	125	601	172	783	336	451	451	73
55 to 64 years	235	424	98	490	119	603	293	309	401	70
65 to 74 years	180	331	99	518	99	630	316	326	378	83
75 to 84 years	133	149	61	364	85	376	281	164	184	42
85 years and over	34	17	6	99	31	90	165	15	29	7
3 and 4 years	168	111	34	128	31	102	104	108	126	21
16 years and over	3 437	3 318	958	4 469	5 668	4 972	5 001	2 930	3 238	596
18 years and over	3 311	3 187	932	4 337	5 644	4 832	4 934	2 832	3 137	578
21 years and over	3 066	3 031	891	4 110	3 189	4 611	4 312	2 726	2 997	556
60 years and over	464	722	219	1 230	281	1 428	931	668	804	176
62 years and over	419	640	193	1 121	249	1 281	862	605	705	165
Median	27.5	37.9	36.3	38.2	21.3	40.7	25.8	36.7	35.3	35.6
Female										
Under 5 years	2 343	2 216	644	2 888	3 195	3 100	3 011	1 927	2 077	407
5 to 9 years	209	135	31	139	48	118	133	119	140	38
10 to 14 years	160	140	39	168	42	147	102	170	153	28
15 to 19 years	145	163	43	174	48	161	95	131	133	19
20 to 24 years	175	143	36	156	950	164	199	112	133	16
25 to 34 years	320	111	35	258	1 343	258	872	82	123	32
35 to 44 years	502	276	101	341	292	339	461	311	323	66
45 to 54 years	341	473	136	497	169	544	326	356	350	52
55 to 64 years	159	291	61	293	93	395	174	214	223	38
65 to 74 years	123	221	58	272	68	329	151	155	201	42
75 to 84 years	104	172	56	275	59	352	190	188	189	50
85 years and over	86	79	44	241	56	239	184	81	92	24
3 and 4 years	19	12	4	74	27	54	124	8	17	2
16 years and over	86	54	10	56	11	53	54	52	58	12
18 years and over	1 805	1 751	523	2 370	3 047	2 642	2 660	1 478	1 621	319
21 years and over	1 747	1 687	511	2 312	3 036	2 576	2 627	1 432	1 563	311
60 years and over	1 597	1 603	489	2 208	1 549	2 459	2 283	1 378	1 502	304
62 years and over	266	377	137	729	180	830	584	357	403	105
Median	246	332	121	666	164	751	549	330	352	95
Median age	27.9	37.9	37.4	39.4	20.9	41.7	26.6	36.2	35.8	35.6
Male										
Under 5 years	2 178	2 057	564	2 632	2 746	2 800	2 707	1 841	2 130	349
Median age	27.1	37.8	34.9	36.9	21.8	39.8	25.2	37.1	34.7	35.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	4 521	4 273	1 208	5 520	5 941	5 900	5 718	3 768	4 207	756
In households	4 491	4 273	1 208	5 463	5 890	5 890	5 486	3 768	4 144	756
Householder	1 873	1 633	538	2 331	1 465	2 646	2 676	1 455	1 627	320
Family householder	1 121	1 262	329	1 488	390	1 571	1 029	1 077	1 210	220
Nonfamily householder	752	371	209	843	1 075	1 075	1 647	378	417	100
Living alone	505	293	180	638	533	809	932	291	332	88
Spouse	790	1 108	256	1 259	256	1 356	704	969	1 006	169
Child	1 284	1 303	324	1 380	328	1 310	883	1 068	1 218	221
Other relatives	127	76	30	158	60	119	101	95	106	22
Nonrelatives	417	153	60	335	1 107	459	1 122	181	187	24
Institutionalized persons	30	—	—	41	—	—	232	—	50	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	16	2 725	10	—	—	13	—
Persons per household	2.40	2.62	2.25	2.34	2.20	2.23	2.05	2.59	2.55	2.36
Persons per family	2.96	2.97	2.85	2.88	2.65	2.77	2.64	2.98	2.93	2.87
Persons 65 years and over	347	497	166	981	215	1 096	762	505	591	132
In households	347	497	166	940	215	1 096	562	505	549	132
Householder	230	320	125	646	168	764	408	329	358	88
Nonfamily householder	119	100	70	306	106	355	229	131	120	38
Living alone	115	97	69	296	102	339	221	124	113	38
Spouse	86	155	36	240	35	293	130	147	175	38
Other relatives	19	19	5	46	9	29	18	15	12	5
Nonrelatives	12	3	—	8	3	10	6	14	4	1
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	41	—	—	200	—	42	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	1 121	1 262	329	1 488	390	1 571	1 029	1 077	1 210	220
With own children under 18 years	634	559	153	606	160	597	454	466	528	98
Number of own children under 18 years	1 111	1 037	262	1 099	258	1 012	725	883	979	167
Married-couple families	790	1 108	256	1 259	256	1 356	704	969	1 006	169
With own children under 18 years	396	465	100	472	90	484	242	407	389	65
Number of own children under 18 years	757	876	171	885	152	862	419	792	745	110
Female householder, no husband present	262	122	57	182	101	161	253	75	148	39
With own children under 18 years	204	78	43	106	57	90	181	43	113	26
Number of own children under 18 years	301	131	76	178	91	121	263	71	200	47
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	1 655	1 594	448	2 136	2 629	2 364	2 362	1 477	1 644	279
Never married	616	327	124	605	2 158	705	1 323	333	394	63
Now married, except separated	816	1 118	266	1 311	285	1 396	769	1 005	1 038	175
Separated	14	16	7	26	19	29	30	19	20	5
Widowed	34	23	12	44	19	53	52	21	35	4
Divorced	175	110	39	150	148	181	188	99	157	32
Females 15 years and over	1 829	1 778	531	2 407	3 057	2 674	2 681	1 507	1 651	322
Never married	548	323	88	484	2 458	601	1 269	253	290	54
Now married, except separated	818	1 124	264	1 305	285	1 397	775	1 004	1 044	178
Separated	47	15	10	37	38	33	29	24	24	8
Widowed	127	126	76	333	101	326	285	111	120	46
Divorced	289	190	93	248	175	317	323	115	173	36

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	—	—	—	9.7	119.2	8.0	—	53.7	4 263.0	182.5
Square miles	—	—	—	3.7	46.0	3.1	—	20.7	1 645.9	70.5
AGE										
All persons	—	—	—	2 501	5 537	1 212	—	1 679	4 241	6 013
Under 5 years	—	—	—	218	386	72	—	96	331	552
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	249	443	91	—	114	383	596
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	224	429	97	—	124	398	528
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	160	277	75	—	89	288	421
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	85	241	53	—	79	197	320
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	408	904	155	—	260	625	978
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	581	1 073	240	—	349	860	927
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	256	694	121	—	223	444	575
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	160	522	108	—	165	350	481
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	105	420	129	—	125	240	362
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	50	131	64	—	40	98	222
85 years and over	—	—	—	5	17	7	—	15	27	51
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	93	160	28	—	48	151	226
16 years and over	—	—	—	1 778	4 212	934	—	1 326	3 075	4 239
18 years and over	—	—	—	1 700	4 091	904	—	1 293	2 943	4 072
21 years and over	—	—	—	1 634	3 962	865	—	1 238	2 798	3 847
60 years and over	—	—	—	242	827	255	—	269	536	857
62 years and over	—	—	—	206	724	234	—	231	464	754
Median	—	—	—	33.1	35.6	37.2	—	37.3	33.5	31.4
Female	—	—	—	1 237	2 698	626	—	794	2 078	2 925
Under 5 years	—	—	—	106	185	38	—	44	145	273
5 to 9 years	—	—	—	125	207	40	—	57	191	267
10 to 14 years	—	—	—	114	208	48	—	61	189	244
15 to 19 years	—	—	—	77	128	38	—	40	144	207
20 to 24 years	—	—	—	38	118	25	—	42	97	149
25 to 34 years	—	—	—	211	456	89	—	122	313	484
35 to 44 years	—	—	—	284	528	120	—	167	431	452
45 to 54 years	—	—	—	117	334	63	—	96	203	275
55 to 64 years	—	—	—	75	247	60	—	78	180	215
65 to 74 years	—	—	—	56	208	68	—	59	118	202
75 to 84 years	—	—	—	30	70	34	—	18	50	129
85 years and over	—	—	—	4	9	3	—	10	17	28
3 and 4 years	—	—	—	38	75	11	—	21	63	103
16 years and over	—	—	—	876	2 063	488	—	626	1 526	2 095
18 years and over	—	—	—	833	2 013	470	—	606	1 458	2 012
21 years and over	—	—	—	807	1 950	459	—	583	1 395	1 904
60 years and over	—	—	—	124	403	134	—	125	269	455
62 years and over	—	—	—	106	351	123	—	105	233	413
Median	—	—	—	33.0	35.6	37.1	—	37.1	33.8	32.0
Male	—	—	—	1 264	2 839	586	—	885	2 163	3 088
Median age	—	—	—	33.2	35.7	37.3	—	37.5	33.2	30.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	—	—	—	2 501	5 537	1 212	—	1 679	4 241	6 013
In households	—	—	—	2 448	5 536	1 212	—	1 655	4 215	6 002
Householder	—	—	—	827	2 119	489	—	654	1 503	2 070
Family householder	—	—	—	696	1 593	354	—	471	1 145	1 586
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	131	526	135	—	183	358	484
Living alone	—	—	—	99	373	106	—	134	293	394
Spouse	—	—	—	635	1 442	302	—	424	984	1 391
Child	—	—	—	870	1 616	349	—	445	1 456	2 149
Other relatives	—	—	—	48	99	23	—	35	108	162
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	68	260	49	—	97	164	230
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	53	1	—	—	24	26	11
Persons per household	—	—	—	2.96	2.61	2.48	—	2.53	2.80	2.90
Persons per family	—	—	—	3.23	2.98	2.90	—	2.92	3.23	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	160	568	200	—	180	365	635
In households	—	—	—	157	567	200	—	178	364	634
Householder	—	—	—	97	350	127	—	111	248	418
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	36	88	47	—	27	100	189
Living alone	—	—	—	33	81	44	—	26	93	185
Spouse	—	—	—	49	197	62	—	58	93	182
Other relatives	—	—	—	8	14	7	—	9	14	27
Nonrelatives	—	—	—	3	6	4	—	—	9	7
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	1	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	—	—	—	696	1 593	354	—	471	1 145	1 586
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	421	725	159	—	203	607	855
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	775	1 382	293	—	358	1 230	1 820
Married-couple families	—	—	—	635	1 442	302	—	424	984	1 391
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	378	620	124	—	175	504	737
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	700	1 197	238	—	312	1 048	1 612
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	34	108	40	—	28	94	136
With own children under 18 years	—	—	—	26	80	27	—	16	70	88
Number of own children under 18 years	—	—	—	44	139	43	—	24	129	151
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	—	—	—	918	2 181	452	—	713	1 576	2 196
Never married	—	—	—	191	496	102	—	182	359	521
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	647	1 480	305	—	446	1 019	1 442
Separated	—	—	—	10	26	5	—	11	36	29
Widowed	—	—	—	17	19	11	—	13	28	39
Divorced	—	—	—	53	160	29	—	61	134	165
Females 15 years and over	—	—	—	892	2 098	500	—	632	1 553	2 141
Never married	—	—	—	140	306	89	—	111	256	323
Now married, except separated	—	—	—	645	1 476	306	—	444	1 015	1 436
Separated	—	—	—	9	23	6	—	13	19	37
Widowed	—	—	—	49	91	39	—	24	121	202
Divorced	—	—	—	49	202	60	—	40	142	143

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 105.99	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	120.6	79.7	81.1	101.9	—	50.0	144.6	54.4	24.0	12.7
Square miles	46.6	30.8	31.3	39.3	—	19.3	55.8	21.0	9.3	4.9
AGE										
All persons	10 203	5 167	4 514	8 078	29	5 124	7 882	3 147	620	923
Under 5 years	858	321	311	629	—	427	703	296	34	50
5 to 9 years	952	401	354	681	—	486	755	269	55	45
10 to 14 years	950	447	322	669	—	511	745	243	24	36
15 to 19 years	719	367	253	582	1	383	597	240	28	31
20 to 24 years	563	242	233	485	5	253	424	194	12	46
25 to 34 years	1 520	711	710	1 295	14	826	1 255	515	68	132
35 to 44 years	1 436	908	760	1 325	7	936	1 344	447	149	151
45 to 54 years	889	599	545	871	2	510	827	348	72	123
55 to 64 years	780	475	478	641	—	357	557	294	58	147
65 to 74 years	841	393	371	506	—	280	433	218	72	110
75 to 84 years	497	211	162	308	—	131	207	63	40	44
85 years and over	198	92	15	86	—	24	35	20	8	8
3 and 4 years	378	127	128	259	—	166	287	111	18	18
16 years and over	7 249	3 923	3 474	5 985	29	3 611	5 544	2 290	497	788
18 years and over	6 956	3 766	3 360	5 749	29	3 453	5 279	2 183	486	780
21 years and over	6 606	3 576	3 235	5 412	28	3 262	5 000	2 052	475	748
60 years and over	1 929	943	804	1 198	—	603	939	449	153	228
62 years and over	1 771	843	717	1 067	—	533	822	392	143	198
Median	32.2	36.0	35.8	32.8	29.3	31.6	31.0	31.4	40.6	42.8
Female	5 193	2 581	2 247	4 045	10	2 588	3 869	1 515	311	463
Under 5 years	415	150	156	303	—	211	340	148	15	29
5 to 9 years	457	181	173	333	—	245	372	128	27	20
10 to 14 years	445	200	165	313	—	263	359	94	10	19
15 to 19 years	323	173	123	278	1	176	283	108	11	14
20 to 24 years	286	113	129	250	4	129	212	107	5	25
25 to 34 years	758	370	359	645	4	426	619	240	42	63
35 to 44 years	733	454	381	659	1	477	674	229	76	77
45 to 54 years	445	299	251	437	—	249	415	165	28	63
55 to 64 years	424	232	247	317	—	179	261	148	31	69
65 to 74 years	457	216	180	264	—	145	210	102	36	58
75 to 84 years	303	124	75	186	—	71	106	34	26	22
85 years and over	147	69	8	60	—	17	18	12	4	4
3 and 4 years	183	60	58	125	—	83	133	53	6	14
16 years and over	3 782	2 018	1 726	3 045	10	1 830	2 735	1 123	255	395
18 years and over	3 654	1 945	1 677	2 934	10	1 759	2 613	1 075	250	393
21 years and over	3 492	1 853	1 608	2 765	9	1 669	2 474	1 014	247	374
60 years and over	1 127	530	401	657	—	322	463	219	80	114
62 years and over	1 047	480	353	591	—	287	407	193	77	100
Median	33.8	37.1	35.3	33.4	26.0	31.9	31.2	32.0	40.8	42.8
Male	5 010	2 586	2 267	4 033	19	2 536	4 013	1 632	309	460
Median age	30.6	34.8	36.6	32.2	32.3	31.4	30.8	31.1	40.3	42.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	10 203	5 167	4 514	8 078	29	5 124	7 882	3 147	620	923
In households	9 998	5 097	4 472	7 978	—	5 110	7 845	3 147	620	923
Householder	3 499	1 987	1 765	2 958	—	1 728	2 565	1 050	287	451
Family householder	2 703	1 388	1 301	2 160	—	1 417	2 138	804	176	290
Nonfamily householder	796	599	464	798	—	311	427	246	111	161
Living alone	706	512	373	668	—	250	342	184	93	146
Spouse	2 423	1 188	1 133	1 746	—	1 215	1 908	634	144	259
Child	3 647	1 597	1 296	2 721	—	1 874	2 899	996	145	174
Other relatives	236	132	98	236	—	134	223	278	17	14
Nonrelatives	193	193	180	317	—	159	250	189	27	25
Institutionalized persons	147	65	—	80	—	14	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	58	5	42	20	29	—	37	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.86	2.57	2.53	2.70	—	2.96	3.06	3.00	2.16	2.05
Persons per family	3.33	3.10	2.94	3.18	—	3.27	3.35	3.37	2.74	2.54
Persons 65 years and over	1 536	696	548	900	—	435	675	301	120	162
In households	1 400	635	543	866	—	435	675	301	120	162
Householder	947	444	359	593	—	277	419	200	79	109
Nonfamily householder	392	241	130	296	—	96	131	56	35	47
Living alone	385	225	117	288	—	89	125	54	33	44
Spouse	405	155	155	211	—	131	206	91	38	47
Other relatives	39	29	14	48	—	24	40	4	3	3
Nonrelatives	9	7	15	14	—	3	10	6	—	3
Institutionalized persons	136	59	—	34	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 703	1 388	1 301	2 160	—	1 417	2 138	804	176	290
With own children under 18 years	1 380	679	564	1 136	—	785	1 182	361	73	81
Number of own children under 18 years	3 086	1 320	1 076	2 205	—	1 586	2 455	750	125	140
Married-couple families	2 423	1 188	1 133	1 746	—	1 215	1 908	634	144	259
With own children under 18 years	1 214	548	449	858	—	645	1 028	247	50	66
Number of own children under 18 years	2 764	1 108	861	1 754	—	1 346	2 161	530	89	119
Female householder, no husband present	219	147	119	294	—	152	153	118	24	20
With own children under 18 years	136	98	84	211	—	109	110	78	20	14
Number of own children under 18 years	258	159	159	347	—	187	209	157	32	19
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	3 567	1 948	1 774	3 003	19	1 831	2 881	1 194	248	397
Never married	816	460	354	831	6	423	671	383	53	66
Now married, except separated	2 508	1 249	1 169	1 795	12	1 250	1 972	655	151	272
Separated	27	28	38	40	—	12	27	18	3	11
Widowed	66	47	44	69	—	19	40	24	8	9
Divorced	150	164	169	268	1	127	171	114	33	39
Females 15 years and over	3 876	2 050	1 753	3 096	10	1 869	2 798	1 145	259	395
Never married	624	326	260	583	4	296	458	256	41	43
Now married, except separated	2 496	1 249	1 186	1 799	6	1 244	1 970	658	147	268
Separated	54	25	30	53	—	29	43	24	6	11
Widowed	484	246	118	312	—	122	141	70	27	35
Divorced	218	204	159	349	—	178	186	137	38	38

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whotcom County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Whotcom County	Bellingham city, Whotcom County			Remainder of Whotcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 5	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108
AGE										
All persons	119 229	119 229	48 923	6 789	6 789	4 114	5 328	7 471	7 305	1 512
Under 5 years	7 895	7 895	2 626	469	469	374	77	550	632	81
5 to 9 years	8 482	8 482	2 575	426	426	305	67	595	683	77
10 to 14 years	8 171	8 171	2 458	360	360	236	78	592	685	68
15 to 19 years	8 332	8 332	3 831	367	367	280	1 317	527	527	72
20 to 24 years	11 195	11 195	7 647	1 004	1 004	552	2 398	451	376	68
25 to 34 years	18 550	18 550	7 711	1 477	1 477	921	587	1 195	1 154	245
35 to 44 years	19 753	19 753	7 473	1 033	1 033	605	335	1 219	1 279	259
45 to 54 years	11 676	11 676	4 015	399	399	271	148	833	790	224
55 to 64 years	9 408	9 408	3 307	327	327	229	114	621	535	199
65 to 74 years	8 803	8 803	3 553	387	387	175	95	497	410	164
75 to 84 years	5 238	5 238	2 640	382	382	132	81	305	203	42
85 years and over	1 726	1 726	1 087	158	158	34	31	86	31	13
3 and 4 years	3 273	3 273	1 065	183	183	147	30	228	259	28
16 years and over	93 187	93 187	40 793	5 469	5 469	3 162	5 090	5 632	5 187	1 267
18 years and over	90 327	90 327	39 838	5 342	5 342	3 050	5 069	5 419	4 949	1 235
21 years and over	83 739	83 739	35 558	4 999	4 999	2 836	2 932	5 110	4 702	1 201
60 years and over	20 596	20 596	9 057	1 108	1 108	455	271	1 176	901	326
62 years and over	18 616	18 616	8 332	1 034	1 034	410	239	1 050	786	291
Median	33.5	33.5	31.7	29.7	29.7	27.9	21.4	33.6	31.9	40.7
Female	60 775	60 775	25 739	3 480	3 480	2 147	2 869	3 740	3 593	757
Under 5 years	3 859	3 859	1 308	227	227	185	38	265	308	41
5 to 9 years	4 129	4 129	1 273	217	217	140	36	285	336	37
10 to 14 years	4 004	4 004	1 253	177	177	127	43	273	335	31
15 to 19 years	4 245	4 245	2 098	200	200	157	824	249	249	31
20 to 24 years	5 687	5 687	3 924	496	496	288	1 232	235	191	42
25 to 34 years	9 281	9 281	3 803	675	675	468	257	603	569	123
35 to 44 years	9 870	9 870	3 736	499	499	309	151	600	641	135
45 to 54 years	5 740	5 740	2 026	195	195	146	82	420	398	107
55 to 64 years	4 804	4 804	1 778	178	178	121	66	306	249	99
65 to 74 years	4 786	4 786	2 046	248	248	101	58	261	199	77
75 to 84 years	3 158	3 158	1 707	253	253	86	55	183	103	26
85 years and over	1 212	1 212	787	115	115	19	27	60	15	8
3 and 4 years	1 559	1 559	521	83	83	78	11	110	123	15
16 years and over	48 066	48 066	21 676	2 824	2 824	1 675	2 743	2 873	2 558	639
18 years and over	46 705	46 705	21 213	2 755	2 755	1 621	2 733	2 775	2 451	626
21 years and over	43 174	43 174	18 777	2 575	2 575	1 488	1 427	2 618	2 328	610
60 years and over	11 632	11 632	5 513	725	725	262	177	644	443	158
62 years and over	10 616	10 616	5 116	680	680	242	161	580	388	145
Median	34.2	34.2	33.0	30.7	30.7	28.5	21.0	34.3	32.1	40.6
Male	58 454	58 454	23 184	3 309	3 309	1 967	2 459	3 731	3 712	755
Median age	32.7	32.7	30.6	28.8	28.8	27.4	21.9	33.0	31.7	40.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	119 229	119 229	48 923	6 789	6 789	4 114	5 328	7 471	7 305	1 512
In households	114 926	114 926	45 221	6 658	6 658	4 089	2 955	7 375	7 303	1 512
Householder	46 317	46 317	20 284	3 064	3 064	1 750	1 367	2 799	2 432	665
Family householder	30 603	30 603	10 952	1 422	1 422	1 037	355	2 028	2 027	472
Nonfamily householder	15 714	15 714	9 332	1 642	1 642	713	1 012	771	405	193
Living alone	11 660	11 660	6 454	1 173	1 173	478	496	650	325	145
Spouse	25 826	25 826	8 641	999	999	730	235	1 658	1 832	431
Child	32 835	32 835	10 346	1 558	1 558	1 136	287	2 431	2 650	305
Other relatives	2 546	2 546	974	168	168	103	49	208	170	25
Nonrelatives	7 402	7 402	4 976	869	869	370	1 017	279	219	86
Institutionalized persons	1 481	1 481	1 131	57	57	25	-	77	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	2 822	2 822	2 571	74	74	-	2 373	19	2	-
Persons per household	2.49	2.49	2.24	2.20	2.20	2.35	2.19	2.64	3.01	2.26
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.84	2.96	2.96	2.92	2.62	3.12	3.30	2.63
Persons 65 years and over	15 767	15 767	7 280	927	927	341	207	888	644	219
In households	14 573	14 573	6 368	872	872	341	207	854	644	219
Householder	9 935	9 935	4 527	676	676	227	162	586	400	141
Nonfamily householder	4 535	4 535	2 373	462	462	119	101	294	124	45
Living alone	4 352	4 352	2 290	447	447	115	98	286	118	43
Spouse	3 945	3 945	1 558	151	151	85	35	208	199	72
Other relatives	511	511	211	31	31	18	8	47	36	2
Nonrelatives	182	182	72	14	14	11	2	13	9	4
Institutionalized persons	1 169	1 169	900	55	55	-	-	34	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	25	25	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	30 603	30 603	10 952	1 422	1 422	1 037	355	2 028	2 027	472
With own children under 18 years	14 504	14 504	4 912	764	764	576	141	1 032	1 108	161
Number of own children under 18 years	27 299	27 299	8 477	1 336	1 336	989	227	1 945	2 249	260
Married-couple families	25 878	25 878	8 672	1 009	1 009	736	237	1 649	1 835	418
With own children under 18 years	11 475	11 475	3 464	485	485	358	81	782	979	123
Number of own children under 18 years	22 525	22 525	6 316	899	899	673	138	1 560	2 022	201
Female householder, no husband present	3 536	3 536	1 796	330	330	242	87	267	130	34
With own children under 18 years	2 403	2 403	1 206	238	238	188	48	190	92	25
Number of own children under 18 years	3 806	3 806	1 819	380	380	273	75	295	169	41
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	45 898	45 898	19 359	2 675	2 675	1 504	2 354	2 817	2 691	638
Never married	13 818	13 818	7 818	1 160	1 160	543	1 931	762	591	119
Now married, except separated	26 862	26 862	9 110	1 062	1 062	755	265	1 692	1 884	432
Separated	587	587	256	60	60	12	15	34	26	11
Widowed	942	942	455	65	65	30	15	69	38	12
Divorced	3 689	3 689	1 720	328	328	164	128	260	152	64
Females 15 years and over	48 783	48 783	21 905	2 859	2 859	1 695	2 752	2 917	2 614	648
Never married	11 418	11 418	7 205	907	907	494	2 201	534	398	80
Now married, except separated	26 762	26 762	9 061	1 052	1 052	758	258	1 707	1 877	438
Separated	730	730	339	67	67	45	33	44	38	12
Widowed	4 946	4 946	2 663	405	405	122	96	306	130	45
Divorced	4 927	4 927	2 637	428	428	276	164	326	171	73

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
AGE			
All persons	650	650	411
Under 5 years	60	60	31
5 to 9 years	55	55	31
10 to 14 years	59	59	32
15 to 19 years	97	97	70
20 to 24 years	94	94	83
25 to 34 years	116	116	79
35 to 44 years	90	90	51
45 to 54 years	41	41	20
55 to 64 years	23	23	9
65 to 74 years	8	8	3
75 to 84 years	7	7	2
85 years and over	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	27	27	17
16 years and over	465	465	312
18 years and over	441	441	302
21 years and over	351	351	220
60 years and over	27	27	11
62 years and over	21	21	8
Median	22.4	22.4	21.9
Female	254	254	155
Under 5 years	28	28	13
5 to 9 years	25	25	14
10 to 14 years	28	28	17
15 to 19 years	40	40	28
20 to 24 years	34	34	31
25 to 34 years	47	47	28
35 to 44 years	27	27	12
45 to 54 years	15	15	9
55 to 64 years	7	7	2
65 to 74 years	1	1	-
75 to 84 years	2	2	1
85 years and over	-	-	-
3 and 4 years	11	11	6
16 years and over	170	170	110
18 years and over	162	162	108
21 years and over	121	121	71
60 years and over	7	7	2
62 years and over	6	6	2
Median	20.5	20.5	20.5
Male	396	396	256
Median age	23.8	23.8	23.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	650	650	411
In households	560	560	329
Householder	192	192	122
Family householder	89	89	49
Nonfamily householder	103	103	73
Living alone	75	75	49
Spouse	54	54	26
Child	206	206	108
Other relatives	24	24	15
Nonrelatives	84	84	58
Institutionalized persons	5	5	4
Other persons in group quarters	85	85	78
Persons per household	2.21	2.21	2.19
Persons per family	3.12	3.12	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	15	15	5
In households	15	15	5
Householder	10	10	4
Nonfamily householder	5	5	2
Living alone	5	5	2
Spouse	4	4	1
Other relatives	1	1	-
Nonrelatives	-	-	-
Institutionalized persons	-	-	-
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	89	89	49
With own children under 18 years	59	59	35
Number of own children under 18 years	183	183	96
Married-couple families	63	63	33
With own children under 18 years	43	43	25
Number of own children under 18 years	119	119	58
Female householder, no husband present	13	13	8
With own children under 18 years	8	8	6
Number of own children under 18 years	52	52	32
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	303	303	206
Never married	163	163	126
Now married, except separated	80	80	46
Separated	12	12	7
Widowed	6	6	5
Divorced	42	42	22
Females 15 years and over	173	173	111
Never married	102	102	80
Now married, except separated	47	47	20
Separated	6	6	2
Widowed	4	4	2
Divorced	14	14	7

Table 4. General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Troct 108
AGE				
All persons	4 014	4 014	943	1 594
Under 5 years	526	526	109	212
5 to 9 years	442	442	84	190
10 to 14 years	404	404	76	172
15 to 19 years	402	402	107	166
20 to 24 years	347	347	116	123
25 to 34 years	711	711	193	262
35 to 44 years	523	523	137	180
45 to 54 years	275	275	48	118
55 to 64 years	190	190	36	93
65 to 74 years	125	125	24	51
75 to 84 years	49	49	9	20
85 years and over	20	20	4	7
3 and 4 years	201	201	41	83
16 years and over	2 567	2 567	651	991
18 years and over	2 411	2 411	620	916
21 years and over	2 161	2 161	535	822
60 years and over	271	271	50	117
62 years and over	235	235	45	97
Median	23.2	23.2	23.9	21.8
Female	1 976	1 976	471	740
Under 5 years	258	258	52	106
5 to 9 years	222	222	45	90
10 to 14 years	173	173	35	63
15 to 19 years	193	193	56	75
20 to 24 years	177	177	55	63
25 to 34 years	356	356	97	112
35 to 44 years	268	268	74	90
45 to 54 years	128	128	18	58
55 to 64 years	108	108	19	47
65 to 74 years	58	58	12	24
75 to 84 years	19	19	4	8
85 years and over	16	16	4	4
3 and 4 years	94	94	20	38
16 years and over	1 291	1 291	328	469
18 years and over	1 213	1 213	310	434
21 years and over	1 091	1 091	267	391
60 years and over	139	139	25	58
62 years and over	120	120	24	47
Median	24.0	24.0	24.2	22.4
Male	2 038	2 038	472	854
Median age	22.6	22.6	23.7	21.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	4 014	4 014	943	1 594
In households	3 894	3 894	850	1 594
Householder	1 050	1 050	271	374
Family householder	815	815	168	322
Nonfamily householder	235	235	103	52
Living alone	168	168	70	38
Spouse	492	492	88	189
Child	1 616	1 616	315	682
Other relatives	424	424	67	251
Nonrelatives	312	312	109	98
Institutionalized persons	56	56	52	-
Other persons in group quarters	64	64	41	-
Persons per household	3.62	3.62	2.86	4.29
Persons per family	4.00	4.00	3.38	4.46
Persons 65 years and over	194	194	37	78
In households	182	182	26	78
Householder	130	130	20	56
Nonfamily householder	34	34	7	10
Living alone	32	32	7	10
Spouse	36	36	2	18
Other relatives	11	11	3	2
Nonrelatives	5	5	1	2
Institutionalized persons	10	10	9	-
Other persons in group quarters	2	2	2	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	815	815	168	322
With own children under 18 years	513	513	108	196
Number of own children under 18 years	1 236	1 236	251	482
Married-couple families	498	498	76	207
With own children under 18 years	293	293	45	121
Number of own children under 18 years	736	736	110	321
Female householder, no husband present	237	237	75	84
With own children under 18 years	169	169	53	53
Number of own children under 18 years	377	377	119	116
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	1 319	1 319	335	539
Never married	603	603	176	262
Now married, except separated	515	515	86	212
Separated	30	30	14	6
Widowed	27	27	7	11
Divorced	144	144	52	48
Females 15 years and over	1 323	1 323	339	481
Never married	447	447	140	172
Now married, except separated	563	563	104	208
Separated	47	47	18	12
Widowed	72	72	21	25
Divorced	194	194	56	64

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
AGE			
All persons	2 363	2 363	1 453
Under 5 years.....	162	162	83
5 to 9 years.....	200	200	95
10 to 14 years.....	205	205	97
15 to 19 years.....	359	359	266
20 to 24 years.....	372	372	312
25 to 34 years.....	331	331	204
35 to 44 years.....	367	367	200
45 to 54 years.....	203	203	109
55 to 64 years.....	100	100	55
65 to 74 years.....	41	41	21
75 to 84 years.....	18	18	8
85 years ond over	5	5	3
3 and 4 years	57	57	29
16 years and over	1 747	1 747	1 153
18 years and aver	1 655	1 655	1 103
21 years and aver	1 324	1 324	811
60 years and aver	114	114	56
62 years and over	90	90	41
Median	22.6	22.6	22.2
Female	1 264	1 264	770
Under 5 years.....	81	81	38
5 to 9 years.....	101	101	47
10 to 14 years.....	99	99	43
15 to 19 years.....	207	207	158
20 to 24 years.....	210	210	168
25 to 34 years.....	168	168	101
35 to 44 years.....	207	207	116
45 to 54 years.....	110	110	58
55 to 64 years.....	47	47	24
65 to 74 years.....	22	22	11
75 to 84 years.....	10	10	4
85 years and aver	2	2	2
3 and 4 years	30	30	12
16 years and aver	953	953	627
18 years and aver	902	902	598
21 years and aver	699	699	418
60 years and over	55	55	26
62 years and over	44	44	19
Median	22.5	22.5	22.0
Male	1 099	1 099	683
Median age	22.8	22.8	22.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP			
All persons	2 363	2 363	1 453
In households	2 130	2 130	1 222
Householder	579	579	377
Family householder	386	386	215
Nonfamily householder	193	193	162
Living alone	119	119	93
Spouse	401	401	199
Child	777	777	385
Other relatives	130	130	78
Nonrelatives	243	243	183
Institutionalized persans	3	3	2
Other persons in group quarters	230	230	229
Persons per household	3.05	3.05	2.82
Persons per family	3.67	3.67	3.60
Persons 65 years and over	64	64	32
In households	62	62	31
Householder	29	29	14
Nonfamily householder	13	13	10
Living alone	12	12	9
Spouse	15	15	3
Other relatives	17	17	13
Nonrelatives	1	1	1
Institutionalized persons	2	2	1
Other persons in group quarters	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN			
Families	386	386	215
With awn children under 18 years.....	255	255	141
Number of awn children under 18 years	657	657	322
Married-couple families	300	300	161
With awn children under 18 years.....	201	201	106
Number of own children under 18 years	545	545	254
Female householder, no husband present	50	50	39
With own children under 18 years.....	41	41	30
Number of own children under 18 years	86	86	59
MARITAL STATUS			
Males 15 years and over	813	813	536
Never married	411	411	322
Naw married, except separated	345	345	180
Separated	18	18	12
Widowed	9	9	8
Divorced	30	30	14
Females 15 years and over	983	983	642
Never married	458	458	366
Now married, except separated	439	439	220
Separated	18	18	11
Widowed	27	27	17
Divarced	41	41	28

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County			
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 103	Tract 107
AGE					
All persons -----	3 718	3 718	1 256	402	454
Under 5 years -----	447	447	146	40	64
5 to 9 years -----	423	423	109	40	69
10 to 14 years -----	378	378	90	48	52
15 to 19 years -----	372	372	143	45	34
20 to 24 years -----	393	393	184	40	44
25 to 34 years -----	670	670	225	71	86
35 to 44 years -----	523	523	204	38	47
45 to 54 years -----	251	251	70	40	29
55 to 64 years -----	135	135	35	22	18
65 to 74 years -----	85	85	27	13	11
75 to 84 years -----	34	34	20	3	-
85 years and over -----	7	7	3	2	-
3 and 4 years -----	173	173	49	15	28
16 years and over -----	2 409	2 409	892	264	259
18 years and over -----	2 270	2 270	851	242	245
21 years and over -----	1 998	1 998	712	222	227
60 years and over -----	191	191	64	26	21
62 years and over -----	169	169	59	23	17
Median -----	22.7	22.7	23.1	24.1	21.0
Female -----	1 733	1 733	623	169	202
Under 5 years -----	203	203	69	18	29
5 to 9 years -----	216	216	58	19	37
10 to 14 years -----	172	172	43	21	25
15 to 19 years -----	172	172	70	16	15
20 to 24 years -----	175	175	92	11	17
25 to 34 years -----	279	279	96	26	36
35 to 44 years -----	254	254	101	14	22
45 to 54 years -----	126	126	37	19	14
55 to 64 years -----	64	64	18	14	5
65 to 74 years -----	48	48	23	8	2
75 to 84 years -----	20	20	13	2	-
85 years and over -----	4	4	3	1	-
3 and 4 years -----	69	69	18	7	12
16 years and over -----	1 114	1 114	445	107	107
18 years and over -----	1 056	1 056	427	99	103
21 years and over -----	929	929	359	94	94
60 years and over -----	104	104	47	15	3
62 years and over -----	95	95	45	13	3
Median -----	22.6	22.6	23.0	24.9	19.0
Male -----	1 985	1 985	633	233	252
Median age -----	22.7	22.7	23.2	23.1	22.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons -----	3 718	3 718	1 256	402	454
In households -----	3 542	3 542	1 148	373	420
Householder -----	992	992	372	104	91
Family householder -----	704	704	219	83	79
Nonfamily householder -----	288	288	153	21	12
Living alone -----	196	196	104	15	10
Spouse -----	550	550	168	51	75
Child -----	1 447	1 447	398	163	205
Other relatives -----	233	233	61	38	28
Nonrelatives -----	320	320	149	17	21
Institutionalized persons -----	19	19	17	2	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	157	157	91	27	34
Persons per household -----	3.20	3.20	2.63	3.58	4.18
Persons per family -----	3.77	3.77	3.25	4.06	4.46
Persons 65 years and over -----	126	126	50	18	11
In households -----	122	122	50	16	11
Householder -----	81	81	31	9	8
Nonfamily householder -----	46	46	22	3	4
Living alone -----	43	43	21	3	4
Spouse -----	24	24	8	5	3
Other relatives -----	14	14	10	2	-
Nonrelatives -----	3	3	1	-	-
Institutionalized persons -----	2	2	-	2	-
Other persons in group quarters -----	2	2	-	-	-
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families -----	704	704	219	83	79
With own children under 18 years -----	491	491	146	55	58
Number of own children under 18 years -----	1 257	1 257	347	131	182
Married-couple families -----	530	530	146	60	67
With own children under 18 years -----	360	360	93	41	49
Number of own children under 18 years -----	908	908	214	93	152
Female householder, no husband present -----	116	116	52	11	6
With own children under 18 years -----	91	91	40	7	5
Number of own children under 18 years -----	273	273	111	22	23
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over -----	1 328	1 328	458	163	158
Never married -----	548	548	227	71	53
Now married, except separated -----	617	617	161	77	89
Separated -----	34	34	20	5	3
Widowed -----	19	19	4	2	4
Divorced -----	110	110	46	8	9
Females 15 years and over -----	1 142	1 142	453	111	111
Never married -----	340	340	165	28	24
Now married, except separated -----	602	602	190	60	79
Separated -----	28	28	7	6	3
Widowed -----	61	61	34	9	-
Divorced -----	111	111	57	8	5

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County			
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 103	Tract 107
AGE					
All persons	117 213	117 213	48 167	9 620	7 025
Under 5 years	7 655	7 655	2 545	793	593
5 to 9 years	8 253	8 253	2 508	888	637
10 to 14 years	7 972	7 972	2 396	872	652
15 to 19 years	8 142	8 142	3 754	659	507
20 to 24 years	10 987	10 987	7 546	512	348
25 to 34 years	18 204	18 204	7 585	1 418	1 108
35 to 44 years	19 478	19 478	7 351	1 371	1 247
45 to 54 years	11 526	11 526	3 964	843	774
55 to 64 years	9 322	9 322	3 279	753	524
65 to 74 years	8 740	8 740	3 531	823	401
75 to 84 years	5 212	5 212	2 623	492	203
85 years and over	1 722	1 722	1 085	196	31
3 and 4 years	3 179	3 179	1 038	352	244
16 years and over	91 869	91 869	40 258	6 889	5 029
18 years and over	89 082	89 082	39 327	6 622	4 800
21 years and over	82 631	82 631	35 115	6 299	4 565
60 years and over	20 467	20 467	9 006	1 894	885
62 years and over	18 500	18 500	8 285	1 739	773
Median	33.6	33.6	31.9	32.8	32.4
Female	59 800	59 800	25 351	4 927	3 463
Under 5 years	3 749	3 749	1 275	384	290
5 to 9 years	4 017	4 017	1 236	427	312
10 to 14 years	3 911	3 911	1 222	409	318
15 to 19 years	4 148	4 148	2 058	300	240
20 to 24 years	5 594	5 594	3 876	269	179
25 to 34 years	9 128	9 128	3 745	711	548
35 to 44 years	9 724	9 724	3 669	705	625
45 to 54 years	5 664	5 664	1 997	424	390
55 to 64 years	4 764	4 764	1 765	405	245
65 to 74 years	4 750	4 750	2 027	446	198
75 to 84 years	3 142	3 142	1 696	301	103
85 years and over	1 209	1 209	785	146	15
3 and 4 years	1 518	1 518	514	172	115
16 years and over	47 421	47 421	21 395	3 619	2 489
18 years and over	46 092	46 092	20 942	3 501	2 384
21 years and over	42 628	42 628	18 537	3 349	2 267
60 years and over	11 559	11 559	5 475	1 107	441
62 years and over	10 549	10 549	5 080	1 029	386
Median	34.3	34.3	33.1	34.4	32.6
Male	57 413	57 413	22 816	4 693	3 562
Median age	32.9	32.9	30.7	31.4	32.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	117 213	117 213	48 167	9 620	7 025
In households	112 973	112 973	44 506	9 453	7 023
Householder	45 756	45 756	20 058	3 356	2 369
Family householder	30 228	30 228	10 828	2 587	1 974
Nonfamily householder	15 528	15 528	9 230	769	395
Living alone	11 528	11 528	6 384	687	317
Spouse	25 508	25 508	8 530	2 341	1 781
Child	32 056	32 056	10 099	3 405	2 522
Other relatives	2 427	2 427	940	189	147
Nonrelatives	7 226	7 226	4 879	162	204
Institutionalized persons	1 476	1 476	1 128	145	—
Other persons in group quarters	2 764	2 764	2 533	22	2
Persons per household	2.49	2.49	2.24	2.82	2.98
Persons per family	3.01	3.01	2.84	3.30	3.27
Persons 65 years and over	15 674	15 674	7 239	1 511	635
In households	14 482	14 482	6 327	1 377	635
Householder	9 875	9 875	4 502	935	393
Nonfamily householder	4 497	4 497	2 354	389	120
Living alone	4 316	4 316	2 272	382	114
Spouse	3 926	3 926	1 551	396	197
Other relatives	501	501	203	37	36
Nonrelatives	180	180	71	9	9
Institutionalized persons	1 167	1 167	900	134	—
Other persons in group quarters	25	25	12	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	30 228	30 228	10 828	2 587	1 974
With own children under 18 years	14 257	14 257	4 832	1 302	1 069
Number of own children under 18 years	26 625	26 625	8 266	2 885	2 132
Married-couple families	25 600	25 600	8 592	2 337	1 790
With own children under 18 years	11 302	11 302	3 418	1 155	947
Number of own children under 18 years	22 035	22 035	6 188	2 614	1 924
Female householder, no husband present	3 474	3 474	1 765	204	127
With own children under 18 years	2 353	2 353	1 182	125	89
Number of own children under 18 years	3 667	3 667	1 753	226	157
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	45 210	45 210	19 100	3 360	2 600
Never married	13 540	13 540	7 690	729	562
Now married, except separated	26 545	26 545	9 023	2 404	1 832
Separated	568	568	243	22	24
Widowed	928	928	452	64	35
Divorced	3 629	3 629	1 692	141	147
Females 15 years and over	48 123	48 123	21 618	3 707	2 543
Never married	11 233	11 233	7 109	578	386
Now married, except separated	26 410	26 410	8 934	2 402	1 824
Separated	713	713	333	46	36
Widowed	4 905	4 905	2 638	474	130
Divorced	4 862	4 862	2 604	207	167

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Whatcom County									
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12
RACE													
All persons	127 780	127 780	52 179	4 128	4 210	4 886	6 560	7 442	6 774	6 745	6 732	5 900	7 397
White	119 229	119 229	48 923	4 023	3 884	4 608	6 226	6 789	6 524	6 496	6 472	5 702	7 062
Black	650	650	411	8	12	35	20	64	35	20	37	15	78
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 014	4 014	943	27	155	105	142	286	44	73	53	25	78
American Indian	3 848	3 848	873	25	145	92	124	267	41	70	48	23	74
Eskimo	54	54	26	-	10	13	18	19	2	-	-	-	-
Aleut	112	112	44	2	8	12	8	10	1	3	5	2	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 363	2 363	1 453	41	83	115	105	194	134	131	140	137	137
Asian	2 214	2 214	1 381	36	78	111	99	181	128	115	135	131	120
Chinese	320	320	228	3	1	1	17	27	37	23	28	20	18
Filipino	303	303	166	6	6	22	10	26	20	18	18	22	17
Japanese	418	418	294	10	12	14	18	25	17	29	20	27	26
Asian Indian	176	176	69	1	19	8	1	6	23	6	14	3	6
Korean	312	312	178	9	5	11	8	11	10	24	18	22	28
Vietnamese	406	406	327	13	12	34	40	76	15	7	26	28	13
Combodian	142	142	36	-	10	13	-	6	-	-	2	1	6
Hmong	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lootian	6	6	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thai	25	25	15	-	1	-	5	-	-	2	1	5	3
Other Asian	106	106	64	-	12	7	-	4	6	16	8	3	3
Pacific Islander	149	149	72	5	5	4	6	13	6	16	5	6	17
Hawaiian	85	85	43	-	5	1	3	10	4	9	1	5	1
Samoan	12	12	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1	1
Other Pacific Islander	32	32	18	5	-	3	3	1	1	4	4	-	4
Other race	20	20	3	29	76	23	67	109	37	25	30	21	42
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	127 780	127 780	52 179	4 128	4 210	4 886	6 560	7 442	6 774	6 745	6 732	5 900	7 397
Hispanic origin (of any race)	3 718	3 718	1 256	67	130	94	151	311	107	123	104	75	120
Mexican	2 724	2 724	768	57	94	71	107	196	64	77	50	46	72
Puerto Rican	115	115	77	1	3	4	13	28	2	2	13	-	5
Cuban	26	26	15	9	4	1	2	-	2	4	1	-	1
Other Hispanic	853	853	396	-	29	18	29	87	39	40	40	29	42
Not of Hispanic origin	124 062	124 062	50 923	4 061	4 080	4 792	6 409	7 131	6 667	6 622	6 628	5 825	7 277
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	127 780	127 780	52 179	4 128	4 210	4 886	6 560	7 442	6 774	6 745	6 732	5 900	7 397
White	119 229	119 229	48 923	4 023	3 884	4 608	6 226	6 789	6 524	6 496	6 472	5 702	7 062
Hispanic origin	2 016	2 016	756	40	50	64	77	182	72	88	78	52	73
Not of Hispanic origin	117 213	117 213	48 167	3 983	3 834	4 544	6 149	6 607	6 452	6 408	6 394	5 650	6 989
Black	650	650	411	8	12	35	20	64	35	20	37	15	78
Hispanic origin	27	27	11	-	3	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Not of Hispanic origin	623	623	400	8	9	33	20	62	35	18	37	15	78
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	4 014	4 014	943	27	155	105	142	286	44	73	53	25	78
Hispanic origin	175	175	50	-	2	4	8	21	-	8	-	3	3
Not of Hispanic origin	3 839	3 839	893	27	153	101	134	265	44	65	53	22	75
Asian or Pacific Islander	2 363	2 363	1 453	41	83	115	105	194	134	131	140	137	137
Hispanic origin	44	44	27	-	1	1	1	8	1	2	-	1	5
Not of Hispanic origin	2 319	2 319	1 426	41	82	114	104	186	133	129	140	136	132
Other race	1 524	1 524	449	29	76	23	67	109	37	25	30	21	42
Hispanic origin	1 456	1 456	412	27	74	23	65	98	34	23	26	19	39
Not of Hispanic origin	68	68	37	2	2	-	2	11	3	2	4	2	3

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Bellingham city, Whatcom County													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10
RACE													
All persons		360	3	4 130	6 560	7 442	568	35	4 521	4 273	1 208	5 520	5 941
White		349	3	3 903	6 226	6 789	491	28	4 114	4 140	1 134	5 295	5 328
Black		—	—	28	20	64	4	2	49	19	5	28	102
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	78	142	286	50	1	111	22	20	46	95
American Indian		2	—	69	124	267	49	1	105	20	19	41	93
Eskimo		1	—	10	10	2	—	—	2	1	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	—	8	8	9	—	—	4	1	—	5	1
Asian		104	—	104	105	194	4	1	180	84	45	128	347
Chinese		1	—	104	99	181	4	1	178	79	38	124	334
Filipino		—	—	18	17	27	2	1	32	23	5	28	55
Japanese		1	—	12	10	26	2	—	13	12	4	16	26
Asian Indian		—	—	8	18	25	—	—	11	12	10	16	140
Korean		—	—	10	1	6	—	—	6	6	5	14	14
Vietnamese		—	—	34	8	11	—	—	27	10	9	16	42
Cambodian		—	—	13	40	76	—	—	78	10	5	26	18
Hmong		—	—	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	2	5
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai		—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Asian		—	—	7	—	4	—	—	6	6	—	1	1
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	6	13	—	—	2	5	7	4	30
Hawaiian		—	—	—	3	10	—	—	2	4	—	1	13
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	1	8
Guamanian		—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	4	3	2
Other race		7	—	17	67	109	19	3	67	8	4	23	69
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		360	3	4 130	6 560	7 442	568	35	4 521	4 273	1 208	5 520	5 941
Hispanic origin (of any race)		8	—	77	151	311	32	5	184	48	22	82	167
Mexican		7	—	61	107	196	21	1	111	27	15	36	83
Puerto Rican		—	—	3	13	28	—	—	6	2	—	10	10
Cuban		—	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	2	2	1	3
Other Hispanic		1	—	12	29	87	11	4	64	17	5	35	71
Not of Hispanic origin		352	3	4 053	6 409	7 131	536	30	4 337	4 225	1 186	5 438	5 774
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		360	3	4 130	6 560	7 442	568	35	4 521	4 273	1 208	5 520	5 941
White		349	3	3 903	6 226	6 789	491	28	4 114	4 140	1 134	5 295	5 328
Hispanic origin		1	—	59	77	182	11	2	109	41	14	62	92
Not of Hispanic origin		348	3	3 844	6 149	6 607	480	26	4 005	4 099	1 120	5 233	5 236
Black		—	—	28	20	64	4	2	49	19	5	28	102
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	1
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	28	20	62	3	2	42	19	5	28	101
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		3	—	78	142	286	50	1	111	22	20	46	95
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	8	21	2	—	4	—	3	—	6
Not of Hispanic origin		3	—	78	134	285	48	1	107	22	17	46	89
Asian or Pacific Islander		1	—	104	105	194	4	1	180	84	45	128	347
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	1	8	—	—	4	—	1	—	6
Not of Hispanic origin		1	—	103	104	186	4	1	176	84	44	128	341
Other race		7	—	17	67	109	19	3	67	8	4	23	69
Hispanic origin		7	—	17	65	98	18	3	60	7	4	20	62
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	2	11	1	—	7	1	—	3	7

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.		Remainder of Whatcom County										
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons	5 900	5 718	3 768	4 207	756	—	—	—	2 501	5 537	1 212	—	1 679
White	5 702	5 421	3 674	3 881	705	—	—	—	2 384	5 362	1 177	—	1 641
Black	15	75	8	12	7	—	—	—	16	15	9	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25	64	24	155	27	—	—	—	22	53	7	—	14
American Indian	23	60	23	145	23	—	—	—	21	51	7	—	14
Eskimo	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	2	4	1	8	4	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	137	123	40	83	11	—	—	—	50	86	12	—	14
Asian	131	107	35	78	7	—	—	—	49	77	11	—	13
Chinese	20	17	3	1	—	—	—	—	14	18	—	—	1
Filipino	22	22	9	6	4	—	—	—	8	14	2	—	—
Japanese	27	22	1	12	2	—	—	—	5	19	4	—	4
Asian Indian	3	6	1	19	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	—
Korean	22	23	9	5	1	—	—	—	13	15	2	—	5
Vietnamese	28	12	13	12	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	1
Cambodian	1	4	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	5	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Asian	3	3	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	—
Pacific Islander	6	16	5	5	4	—	—	—	1	9	—	—	1
Howitoun	5	10	—	5	1	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Somoon	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	4	5	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	21	35	22	76	6	—	—	—	29	21	7	—	7
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 900	5 718	3 768	4 207	756	—	—	—	2 501	5 537	1 212	—	1 679
Hispanic origin (of any race)	75	94	59	130	17	—	—	—	59	101	22	—	26
Mexican	46	57	50	94	10	—	—	—	37	62	14	—	15
Puerto Rican	—	5	1	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—
Cuban	—	1	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	29	31	8	29	6	—	—	—	22	35	5	—	11
Not of Hispanic origin	5 825	5 624	3 709	4 077	739	—	—	—	2 442	5 436	1 190	—	1 653
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons	5 900	5 718	3 768	4 207	756	—	—	—	2 501	5 537	1 212	—	1 679
White	5 702	5 421	3 674	3 881	705	—	—	—	2 384	5 362	1 177	—	1 641
Hispanic origin	52	54	39	50	5	—	—	—	31	74	16	—	19
Not of Hispanic origin	5 650	5 367	3 635	3 831	700	—	—	—	2 353	5 288	1 161	—	1 622
Black	15	75	8	12	7	—	—	—	16	15	9	—	3
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	15	75	8	9	5	—	—	—	16	13	9	—	3
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25	64	24	155	27	—	—	—	22	53	7	—	14
Hispanic origin	3	3	—	2	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	22	61	24	153	23	—	—	—	22	48	7	—	14
Asian or Pacific Islander	137	123	40	83	11	—	—	—	50	86	12	—	14
Hispanic origin	1	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	136	118	40	82	11	—	—	—	49	85	12	—	14
Other race	21	35	22	76	6	—	—	—	29	21	7	—	7
Hispanic origin	19	32	20	74	6	—	—	—	27	19	6	—	7
Not of Hispanic origin	2	3	2	2	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—	—

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

BELLINGHAM, WA MSA 15

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Whatcom County						
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
All housing units -----	55 742	55 742	22 114	1 752	1 736	2 228	2 621	3 407	2 540	3 256
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units -----	48 543	48 543	21 189	1 617	1 629	2 127	2 520	3 243	2 460	2 657
Owner-occupied housing units -----	31 237	31 237	10 793	1 313	1 128	1 099	1 766	1 261	2 075	1 969
Percent of occupied housing units -----	64.3	64.3	50.9	81.2	69.2	51.7	70.1	38.9	84.3	74.1
White -----	30 220	30 220	10 528	1 299	1 093	1 063	1 726	1 220	2 023	1 925
Black -----	63	63	23	—	2	4	5	2	5	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	547	547	64	7	21	14	14	14	8	15
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	253	253	141	5	6	16	19	16	29	23
Other race -----	154	154	37	2	6	2	2	9	10	2
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	400	400	118	9	14	10	16	19	23	15
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	29 984	29 984	10 449	1 292	1 086	1 057	1 713	1 210	2 009	1 912
Renter-occupied housing units -----	17 306	17 306	10 396	304	501	1 028	754	1 982	385	688
White -----	16 097	16 097	9 756	290	447	966	702	1 844	370	664
Black -----	129	129	99	1	1	12	3	14	3	5
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut -----	503	503	207	5	27	24	25	60	4	11
Asian or Pacific Islander -----	326	326	236	4	13	20	12	44	5	5
Other race -----	251	251	98	4	13	6	12	20	3	3
Hispanic origin (of any race) -----	592	592	254	12	26	24	22	65	4	13
White, not of Hispanic origin -----	15 772	15 772	9 609	281	434	949	692	1 801	369	655
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units -----	7 199	7 199	925	135	107	101	101	164	80	599
For sale only -----	390	390	90	6	35	21	21	16	12	31
For rent -----	783	783	416	12	29	53	26	72	15	59
Rented or sold, not occupied -----	436	436	154	29	18	10	18	30	14	35
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use -----	4 606	4 606	57	52	8	10	5	1	25	442
For migrant workers -----	20	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant -----	964	964	207	36	17	16	31	45	14	32
Boarded up -----	41	41	17	7	1	1	4	7	2	—
ROOMS										
1 room -----	1 541	1 541	839	32	19	57	28	207	21	42
2 rooms -----	3 253	3 253	1 862	54	48	165	67	367	30	114
3 rooms -----	5 592	5 592	2 585	111	124	339	168	474	95	288
4 rooms -----	11 413	11 413	4 942	306	337	553	617	767	217	555
5 rooms -----	10 692	10 692	3 878	407	411	433	632	650	370	712
6 rooms -----	9 356	9 356	3 098	328	378	333	496	435	542	583
7 rooms -----	6 276	6 276	2 153	227	207	177	314	286	535	396
8 or more rooms -----	7 619	7 619	2 757	287	212	171	299	221	730	566
Median, all housing units -----	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.4	5.3	4.5	5.2	4.4	6.5	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.5	4.7	5.4	4.5	6.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.5	5.2	4.4	6.5	5.6
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.4	6.7	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.4	4.3	3.6	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached -----	36 387	36 387	12 808	1 154	1 161	1 243	2 359	2 119	2 239	2 467
1, attached -----	1 157	1 157	368	16	115	16	21	37	69	194
2 -----	1 715	1 715	1 198	25	101	34	99	341	54	38
3 or 4 -----	1 792	1 792	1 108	40	67	34	49	237	24	50
5 to 9 -----	1 640	1 640	1 159	35	34	94	24	207	8	54
10 to 19 -----	2 690	2 690	1 828	100	78	197	36	150	22	77
20 to 49 -----	1 765	1 765	1 489	45	—	418	—	7	15	80
50 or more -----	1 234	1 234	1 229	—	—	—	—	264	55	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	6 774	6 774	732	286	167	185	12	3	48	252
Other -----	588	588	195	51	13	7	21	42	6	44
Occupied housing units -----	48 543	48 543	21 189	1 617	1 629	2 127	2 520	3 243	2 460	2 657
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person -----	12 079	12 079	6 695	329	333	732	684	1 220	392	553
2 persons -----	17 372	17 372	7 695	657	654	776	915	953	903	1 047
3 persons -----	7 606	7 606	3 150	259	278	294	402	494	433	424
4 persons -----	6 853	6 853	2 387	237	225	219	331	346	502	423
5 persons -----	2 946	2 946	857	77	99	72	127	145	173	154
6 or more persons -----	1 687	1 687	405	58	40	34	61	85	57	56
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.20	2.20	2.01	2.23	2.24	1.93	2.13	1.92	2.43	2.24
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.31	2.31	2.17	2.24	2.24	2.20	2.09	2.14	2.47	2.30
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.95	1.95	1.80	2.17	2.21	1.59	2.23	1.73	2.18	2.02
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less -----	46 887	46 887	20 601	1 567	1 583	2 071	2 459	3 129	2 429	2 609
1.01 to 1.50 -----	1 036	1 036	356	32	26	35	41	70	24	32
1.51 or more -----	620	620	232	18	20	21	20	44	7	16
Mean -----	.47	.47	.45	.44	.46	.46	.44	.50	.41	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	22 168	22 168	9 033	635	844	881	1 646	1 130	1 880	1 586
Less than \$20,000 -----	129	129	27	4	6	7	6	7	1	6
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	690	690	310	15	15	31	91	95	6	23
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	2 741	2 741	1 206	51	86	106	318	360	35	117
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	5 204	5 204	2 231	108	195	289	566	414	205	262
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	4 484	4 484	1 776	114	202	234	358	191	389	265
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	4 958	4 958	1 818	176	212	159	223	50	758	430
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	2 025	2 025	812	109	78	33	51	11	252	212
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	819	819	367	27	24	11	21	1	80	107
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	488	488	239	16	11	2	9	1	58	58
\$300,000 or more -----	630	630	247	15	15	9	3	—	96	106
Median (dollars) -----	89 500	89 500	87 400	106 300	90 900	80 600	74 800	64 300	116 200	113 000
Mean (dollars) -----	111 400	111 400	110 600	123 400	106 800	89 900	81 700	66 700	140 100	141 700
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	16 536	16 536	10 320	277	468	1 020	742	1 962	372	654
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	360	360	371	433	323	383	388	329	449	422
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	373	373	384	421	342	382	398	336	493	466
With meals included in rent -----	120	120	103	1	1	—	2	5	2	1
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	789	789	853	1 250	50	—	782	470	725	463
No meals included in rent -----	15 796	15 796	10 031	256	453	999	718	1 917	358	616
No cash rent -----	620	620	186	20	14	21	22	40	12	37

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County—Can.			Bellingham city, Whatcom County						
	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99
All housing units.....	2 916	2 752	3 600	173	3	1 897	2 621	3 407	337	-
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	2 820	2 646	3 330	162	2	1 807	2 520	3 243	293	-
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 001	1 775	1 246	130	1	835	1 766	1 261	3	-
Percent of occupied housing units.....	71.0	67.1	37.4	80.2	50.0	46.2	70.1	38.9	1.0	-
White.....	1 966	1 751	1 225	129	1	810	1 726	1 220	3	-
Black.....	3	1	3	-	-	3	5	2	-	-
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	4	3	7	1	-	9	14	14	-	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	21	15	9	-	-	12	19	16	-	-
Other race.....	7	5	2	-	-	1	2	9	-	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	21	16	11	1	-	6	16	19	-	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 952	1 740	1 216	128	1	805	1 713	1 210	3	-
Renter-occupied housing units.....	819	871	2 084	32	1	972	754	1 982	290	-
White.....	782	826	1 970	31	1	912	702	1 844	277	-
Black.....	8	5	28	-	-	11	3	14	1	-
American Indian, Eskima, or Aleut.....	13	9	19	-	-	23	25	60	7	-
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	11	25	52	-	-	20	12	44	2	-
Other race.....	5	6	15	1	-	6	12	20	3	-
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	12	21	34	1	-	22	22	65	10	-
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	774	811	1 953	31	1	897	692	1 801	273	-
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	96	106	270	11	1	90	101	164	44	-
For sale only.....	19	3	11	-	-	10	21	16	-	-
For rent.....	31	39	108	3	-	50	26	72	34	-
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13	28	14	7	-	6	18	30	7	-
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	4	9	116	-	-	8	5	1	1	-
For migrant workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Other vacant.....	29	27	21	1	1	15	31	45	2	-
Boarded up.....	-	-	2	-	-	-	4	7	-	-
ROOMS										
1 room.....	50	91	202	1	-	52	28	207	95	-
2 rooms.....	109	176	481	3	1	158	67	367	134	-
3 rooms.....	214	217	515	18	-	320	168	474	80	-
4 rooms.....	665	375	984	23	-	472	617	767	21	-
5 rooms.....	468	416	544	46	-	354	632	650	6	-
6 rooms.....	482	377	430	31	1	259	496	435	-	-
7 rooms.....	401	362	201	28	1	145	314	286	-	-
8 or more rooms.....	527	738	243	23	-	137	299	221	1	-
Median, all housing units.....	5.4	5.8	4.1	5.4	6.0	4.4	5.2	4.4	2.0	-
Mean, all housing units.....	5.6	5.9	4.3	5.6	5.0	4.6	5.4	4.5	2.2	-
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.5	5.8	4.2	5.5	4.0	4.4	5.2	4.4	2.1	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.1	6.9	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.0	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	2.0	3.6	4.4	3.7	2.1	-
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 742	1 762	1 311	86	3	1 056	2 359	2 119	3	-
1, attached.....	35	39	61	3	-	15	21	37	-	-
2.....	45	111	200	1	-	33	99	341	5	-
3 or 4.....	99	113	202	12	-	34	49	237	4	-
5 to 9.....	87	170	190	-	-	94	24	207	39	-
10 to 19.....	191	159	466	-	-	197	36	150	112	-
20 to 49.....	124	171	433	-	-	418	-	7	5	-
50 or more.....	81	200	297	-	-	-	-	264	162	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	499	2	403	70	-	43	12	3	-	-
Other.....	13	25	37	1	-	7	21	42	7	-
Occupied housing units.....	2 820	2 646	3 330	162	2	1 807	2 520	3 243	293	-
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	744	809	1 066	38	1	644	684	1 220	218	-
2 persons.....	1 124	1 043	1 322	84	1	662	915	953	62	-
3 persons.....	407	360	516	17	-	235	402	494	9	-
4 persons.....	352	302	302	14	-	179	331	346	4	-
5 persons.....	132	97	89	7	-	57	127	145	-	-
6 or more persons.....	61	35	35	2	-	30	61	85	-	-
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.09	1.99	1.95	2.01	1.50-	1.89	2.13	1.92	1.50-	-
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.19	2.16	2.13	1.98	2.00	2.23	2.09	2.14	1.50-	-
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	1.84	1.54	1.84	2.23	1.50-	1.55	2.23	1.73	1.50-	-
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	2 767	2 610	3 221	157	2	1 760	2 459	3 129	274	-
1.01 to 1.50.....	32	21	69	3	-	29	41	70	3	-
1.51 or more.....	21	15	40	2	-	18	20	44	16	-
Mean.....	.42	.38	.49	.39	.38	.46	.44	.50	.60	-
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 418	1 444	791	64	1	752	1 646	1 130	1	-
Less than \$20,000.....	1	-	1	-	-	5	6	7	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	16	9	20	1	-	30	91	95	-	-
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	79	39	106	4	-	89	318	360	1	-
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	246	134	153	8	-	256	566	414	-	-
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	309	154	124	15	-	204	358	191	-	-
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	445	329	129	22	-	136	223	50	-	-
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	191	265	83	7	-	22	51	11	-	-
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	84	188	51	3	1	5	21	1	-	-
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	27	154	38	2	-	1	9	1	-	-
\$300,000 or more.....	20	172	86	2	-	4	3	-	-	-
Median (dollars).....	105 800	160 000	98 500	106 700	225 000	79 700	74 800	64 300	52 500	-
Mean (dollars).....	120 700	186 100	148 900	124 100	225 000	86 500	81 700	66 700	52 500	-
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	811	867	2 069	32	1	965	742	1 962	290	-
Median contract rent (dollars).....	406	382	384	442	138	382	388	329	316	-
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	412	414	394	442	137	381	398	336	407	-
With meals included in rent.....	-	5	59	-	-	-	2	5	29	-
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	513	867	-	-	-	782	470	986	-
Na meals included in rent.....	792	846	1 987	31	1	948	718	1 917	261	-
Na cash rent.....	19	16	23	1	-	17	22	40	-	-

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.							Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 939	1 687	547	2 407	1 543	2 752	2 801	1 579	1 733	331
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	1 873	1 633	538	2 331	1 465	2 646	2 676	1 455	1 627	320
Owner-occupied housing units.....	730	1 341	325	1 580	326	1 775	720	1 183	1 127	264
Percent of occupied housing units.....	39.0	82.1	60.4	67.8	22.3	67.1	26.9	81.3	69.3	82.5
White.....	694	1 310	313	1 548	314	1 751	709	1 170	1 092	253
Black.....	3	3	1	2	1	1	2	—	2	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	5	5	3	4	3	3	3	6	21	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	19	19	8	21	7	15	5	5	6	4
Other race.....	9	4	—	5	1	5	1	2	6	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	17	10	2	17	7	16	7	8	14	4
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	685	1 303	312	1 536	310	1 740	703	1 164	1 085	252
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 143	292	213	751	1 139	871	1 956	272	500	56
White.....	1 056	284	204	721	1 053	826	1 845	259	446	54
Black.....	13	2	1	6	15	5	28	1	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	21	2	5	11	27	9	17	5	27	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	33	3	2	11	33	25	51	4	13	—
Other race.....	20	1	1	2	11	6	15	3	13	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	38	2	6	8	27	21	32	11	26	2
White, nat of Hispanic origin.....	1 037	283	200	714	1 039	811	1 830	250	433	52
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	66	54	9	76	78	106	125	124	106	11
For sale only.....	10	10	2	12	3	3	3	6	35	1
For rent.....	22	10	1	29	28	39	102	9	29	3
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	18	13	1	12	5	28	9	22	18	4
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	5	11	1	4	10	9	2	52	8	2
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	11	10	4	19	32	27	9	35	16	1
Boarded up.....	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	7	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	35	10	2	45	103	91	170	31	19	5
2 rooms.....	178	20	16	98	218	176	426	51	47	7
3 rooms.....	222	73	78	186	301	217	448	93	124	19
4 rooms.....	575	163	124	564	405	375	836	283	337	81
5 rooms.....	436	254	111	371	199	416	403	361	411	79
6 rooms.....	264	345	90	364	124	377	312	297	377	74
7 rooms.....	123	304	63	324	90	362	113	199	206	32
8 or more rooms.....	106	518	63	453	103	738	93	264	212	34
Median, all housing units.....	4.4	6.4	5.0	5.3	3.9	5.8	3.9	5.4	5.3	5.2
Mean, all housing units.....	4.6	6.6	5.2	5.6	4.1	5.9	4.0	5.6	5.5	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	4.4	6.4	5.0	5.4	3.9	5.8	4.0	5.5	5.4	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	6.8	5.8	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.9	4.4	3.9	4.0	3.6	3.7	3.6	4.5	4.3	4.4
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	1 024	1 438	327	1 485	409	1 762	737	1 068	1 158	187
1, attached.....	50	66	18	33	33	39	53	13	115	1
2.....	162	53	16	38	147	111	192	24	101	1
3 or 4.....	152	23	2	86	199	113	197	28	67	—
5 to 9.....	100	8	9	82	236	170	190	35	34	—
10 to 19.....	228	22	21	190	247	159	466	100	78	—
20 to 49.....	109	15	80	118	133	171	433	45	—	—
50 or more.....	100	55	—	76	75	200	297	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	1	70	287	33	2	211	216	167	142
Other.....	14	6	4	12	31	25	25	50	13	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 873	1 633	538	2 331	1 465	2 646	2 676	1 455	1 627	320
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	505	293	180	638	533	809	932	291	332	88
2 persons.....	691	641	180	917	484	1 043	1 062	573	653	114
3 persons.....	321	276	80	350	205	360	401	242	278	59
4 persons.....	215	285	72	268	160	302	211	223	225	40
5 persons.....	93	104	18	104	54	97	51	70	99	15
6 or more persons.....	48	34	8	54	29	35	19	56	40	4
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.12	2.32	1.99	2.08	1.91	1.99	1.88	2.26	2.24	2.13
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.23	2.38	2.19	2.20	2.05	2.16	2.01	2.28	2.24	2.10
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	2.00	1.63	1.82	1.87	1.54	1.83	2.16	2.22	2.26
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	1 787	1 613	530	2 288	1 407	2 610	2 585	1 410	1 581	311
1.01 to 1.50.....	57	16	5	26	30	21	55	29	26	6
1.51 or more.....	29	4	3	17	28	15	36	16	20	3
Mean.....	.52	.40	.43	.41	.53	.38	.51	.45	.46	.44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	657	1 232	236	1 205	225	1 444	440	571	843	129
Less than \$20,000.....	2	1	2	1	3	—	—	4	6	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	32	6	5	12	9	9	20	14	15	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	134	33	31	69	31	39	97	47	86	17
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	221	149	63	205	74	134	141	100	195	33
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	165	252	54	238	48	154	97	99	202	30
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	78	455	42	384	43	329	56	154	212	23
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	22	211	22	174	14	265	13	102	78	11
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	1	57	5	77	1	188	7	24	23	6
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	1	35	5	26	1	154	4	14	11	1
\$300,000 or more.....	1	33	7	19	1	172	5	13	15	5
Median (dollars).....	73 600	116 900	85 900	109 000	79 000	160 000	75 600	106 200	90 800	86 400
Mean (dollars).....	78 400	132 700	109 900	123 400	88 900	186 100	85 800	123 300	106 700	109 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 138	286	207	745	1 135	867	1 950	245	467	55
Median contract rent (dollars).....	377	434	346	406	350	382	384	432	323	409
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	380	474	385	412	375	414	393	418	343	396
With meals included in rent.....	—	2	—	—	1	5	59	1	1	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	725	—	—	213	513	867	1 250	50	—
No meals included in rent.....	1 119	274	201	727	1 117	846	1 871	225	452	51
No cash rent.....	19	10	6	18	17	16	20	19	14	4

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
All housing units.....	-	-	-	853	2 709	509	-	799	2 733	2 186
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	827	2 119	489	-	654	1 503	2 070
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	734	1 644	421	-	526	1 137	1 482
Percent of occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	88.8	77.6	86.1	-	80.4	75.6	71.6
White.....	-	-	-	713	1 612	418	-	516	1 095	1 440
Black.....	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	1	1	6
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	3	12	-	-	4	34	14
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	-	-	-	10	15	-	-	4	1	10
Other race.....	-	-	-	6	2	2	-	1	6	12
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	-	-	13	13	4	-	4	10	23
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	-	-	-	706	1 600	416	-	513	1 092	1 428
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	93	475	68	-	128	366	588
White.....	-	-	-	86	460	61	-	125	337	551
Black.....	-	-	-	1	4	2	-	-	1	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	-	-	-	2	6	2	-	2	14	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	1	10	6
Other race.....	-	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	4	21
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	-	-	-	2	7	4	-	2	7	30
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	-	-	-	86	455	60	-	123	334	543
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	-	-	-	26	590	20	-	145	1 230	116
For sale only.....	-	-	-	2	29	7	-	8	23	14
For rent.....	-	-	-	5	58	2	-	6	14	21
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	-	-	-	1	34	1	-	5	28	13
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	-	-	-	14	441	-	-	114	1 129	25
For migrant workers.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Other vacant.....	-	-	-	4	28	10	-	12	35	39
Boarded up.....	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	-	-	-	11	40	5	-	32	131	28
2 rooms.....	-	-	-	10	98	11	-	55	136	57
3 rooms.....	-	-	-	22	210	28	-	67	291	154
4 rooms.....	-	-	-	54	431	101	-	148	655	353
5 rooms.....	-	-	-	116	601	97	-	141	536	430
6 rooms.....	-	-	-	197	493	118	-	118	468	492
7 rooms.....	-	-	-	231	333	77	-	88	253	313
8 or more rooms.....	-	-	-	212	503	72	-	150	263	359
Median, all housing units.....	-	-	-	6.6	5.5	5.6	-	5.2	4.8	5.6
Mean, all housing units.....	-	-	-	6.6	5.7	5.7	-	5.4	5.0	5.7
Median, occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	6.6	5.8	5.6	-	5.6	5.4	5.7
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	6.7	6.1	5.8	-	6.0	5.6	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	5.7	4.6	4.2	-	4.2	4.8	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	-	-	-	801	2 140	257	-	574	1 701	1 642
1, attached.....	-	-	-	3	176	2	-	8	16	30
2.....	-	-	-	1	22	7	-	8	4	34
3 or 4.....	-	-	-	1	48	13	-	5	7	44
5 to 9.....	-	-	-	-	45	5	-	-	5	15
10 to 19.....	-	-	-	-	56	1	-	-	3	77
20 to 49.....	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
50 or more.....	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-
Mobile home or trailer.....	-	-	-	47	182	212	-	192	966	330
Other.....	-	-	-	-	40	1	-	12	31	14
Occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	827	2 119	489	-	654	1 503	2 070
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	-	-	-	99	373	106	-	134	293	394
2 persons.....	-	-	-	262	867	207	-	260	481	669
3 persons.....	-	-	-	157	344	57	-	115	276	326
4 persons.....	-	-	-	217	351	84	-	91	252	334
5 persons.....	-	-	-	69	136	28	-	38	125	203
6 or more persons.....	-	-	-	23	48	7	-	16	76	144
Median, occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2.83	2.29	2.17	-	2.24	2.45	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2.82	2.32	2.18	-	2.29	2.46	2.47
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	2.92	2.18	2.11	-	1.96	2.43	2.43
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	-	-	-	816	2 079	479	-	636	1 426	1 983
1.01 to 1.50.....	-	-	-	8	27	6	-	14	48	55
1.51 or more.....	-	-	-	3	13	4	-	4	29	32
Mean.....	-	-	-	.45	.43	.43	-	.43	.51	.50
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	648	1 350	213	-	351	531	771
Less than \$20,000.....	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	9	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	-	-	-	-	18	4	-	-	53	37
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	-	-	-	2	86	10	-	9	121	141
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	-	-	-	56	199	41	-	12	135	233
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	-	-	-	137	211	71	-	27	102	164
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	-	-	-	303	388	61	-	73	76	143
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	-	-	-	41	190	17	-	70	27	32
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	-	-	-	23	102	7	-	44	2	8
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	-	-	-	23	53	1	-	34	4	5
\$300,000 or more.....	-	-	-	63	99	1	-	81	2	1
Median (dollars).....	-	-	-	115 400	119 200	93 700	-	185 300	70 600	77 200
Mean (dollars).....	-	-	-	154 100	147 200	105 700	-	227 900	79 200	85 400
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	86	447	66	-	119	291	463
Median contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	583	460	402	-	375	266	302
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	555	506	413	-	420	271	301
With meals included in rent.....	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	-	-	-	-	463	-	-	-	154	1 250
No meals included in rent.....	-	-	-	84	415	65	-	116	230	433
No cash rent.....	-	-	-	2	31	1	-	3	57	29

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Troct 103	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 105	Troct 105.99	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 110
All housing units.....	3 588	2 135	3 351	3 134	—	1 771	2 645	1 331	559	1 682
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	3 499	1 987	1 765	2 958	—	1 728	2 565	1 050	287	451
Owner-occupied housing units.....	2 400	1 402	1 314	2 020	—	1 381	2 064	787	207	351
Percent of occupied housing units.....	68.6	70.6	74.4	68.3	—	79.9	80.5	75.0	72.1	77.8
White.....	2 372	1 366	1 286	1 945	—	1 354	1 977	534	206	343
Black.....	1	6	8	2	—	3	1	—	—	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	11	8	26	—	11	68	248	—	5
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	4	13	8	16	—	5	7	2	1	1
Other race.....	16	6	4	31	—	8	11	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	39	14	17	52	—	21	34	8	—	4
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	2 349	1 357	1 275	1 925	—	1 341	1 956	530	206	340
Renter-occupied housing units.....	1 099	585	451	938	—	347	501	263	80	100
White.....	1 050	550	422	854	—	324	455	131	78	98
Black.....	2	8	1	1	—	2	2	2	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	9	9	10	41	—	2	28	126	2	1
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	16	10	5	3	—	11	4	2	—	—
Other race.....	22	8	13	39	—	8	12	2	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	65	16	21	53	—	23	57	7	—	5
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	1 007	543	414	839	—	309	413	130	78	94
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	89	148	1 586	176	—	43	80	281	272	1 231
For sale only.....	18	8	64	19	—	14	12	7	5	28
For rent.....	12	27	97	35	—	5	12	7	3	22
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	31	33	24	16	—	7	15	17	5	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	6	52	1 098	73	—	2	18	225	249	1 041
For migrant workers.....	9	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	1
Other vacant.....	13	28	303	33	—	15	20	24	10	131
Boarded up.....	—	1	5	2	—	—	2	1	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room.....	48	44	131	37	—	4	23	20	30	63
2 rooms.....	111	67	262	119	—	31	61	95	60	113
3 rooms.....	210	188	512	317	—	81	128	181	107	275
4 rooms.....	632	400	833	554	—	242	395	296	135	541
5 rooms.....	591	418	675	615	—	392	557	320	112	362
6 rooms.....	684	409	469	593	—	418	597	215	53	186
7 rooms.....	537	290	241	401	—	322	386	108	25	81
8 or more rooms.....	775	319	228	498	—	281	498	96	37	61
Median, all housing units.....	5.8	5.4	4.4	5.4	—	5.8	5.8	4.7	4.1	4.2
Median, all housing units.....	5.9	5.5	4.6	5.5	—	5.9	5.9	4.8	4.3	4.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.8	5.5	5.2	5.5	—	5.8	5.8	4.9	4.7	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	6.0	5.5	6.0	—	6.1	6.0	5.2	4.9	4.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.1	—	4.7	4.6	4.0	4.1	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	2 617	1 426	1 949	2 128	—	1 288	2 013	887	459	1 284
1, attached.....	37	48	215	14	—	15	32	21	25	18
2.....	74	58	36	48	—	32	35	16	4	12
3 or 4.....	208	48	24	103	—	26	42	9	3	8
5 to 9.....	113	42	26	113	—	13	28	—	1	6
10 to 19.....	130	97	95	166	—	10	22	22	—	5
20 to 49.....	94	24	—	86	—	—	—	—	—	21
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	272	359	949	456	—	370	452	360	62	308
Other.....	43	33	57	20	—	17	21	16	5	20
Occupied housing units.....	3 499	1 987	1 765	2 958	—	1 728	2 565	1 050	287	451
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	706	512	373	668	—	250	342	184	93	146
2 persons.....	1 160	664	720	946	—	547	829	397	117	211
3 persons.....	491	322	260	518	—	337	455	149	30	40
4 persons.....	546	279	258	483	—	351	522	135	36	39
5 persons.....	376	128	100	208	—	157	239	78	9	11
6 or more persons.....	220	82	54	135	—	86	178	107	2	4
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.40	2.23	2.21	2.36	—	2.70	2.75	2.36	1.93	1.88
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.60	2.29	2.20	2.45	—	2.75	2.72	2.30	1.92	1.91
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.01	2.00	2.25	2.10	—	2.49	2.83	2.70	1.98	1.71
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	3 385	1 912	1 689	2 843	—	1 661	2 445	918	274	438
1.01 to 1.50.....	61	52	52	73	—	51	76	82	6	8
1.51 or more.....	53	23	24	42	—	16	44	50	7	5
Mean.....	.48	.46	.47	.48	—	.50	.51	.60	.44	.43
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 740	919	729	1 405	—	869	1 187	496	142	241
Less than \$20,000.....	11	8	6	5	—	5	5	26	3	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	38	28	29	33	—	14	24	48	4	20
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	198	165	98	191	—	93	148	63	15	45
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	449	242	165	393	—	279	297	75	25	44
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	476	182	137	316	—	214	231	65	15	29
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	404	205	142	314	—	182	298	96	31	35
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	105	56	75	104	—	59	125	67	23	31
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	37	15	30	24	—	14	31	33	12	17
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	13	9	17	12	—	6	21	14	5	6
\$300,000 or more.....	9	9	30	13	—	3	7	9	9	14
Median (dollars).....	86 900	81 500	89 400	84 800	—	83 800	89 600	92 600	117 300	86 100
Mean (dollars).....	96 800	94 600	115 500	97 900	—	95 800	103 700	109 400	139 200	119 100
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	1 006	545	420	882	—	294	415	250	71	94
Median contract rent (dollars).....	343	319	371	315	—	353	319	293	300	320
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	339	331	387	316	—	374	333	294	291	352
With meals included in rent.....	4	2	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars).....	369	400	—	337	—	213	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	954	514	378	844	—	273	372	214	58	87
No cash rent.....	48	29	42	36	—	20	43	36	13	7

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Whatcom County		Bellingham city, Whatcom County		Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Total	Bellingham city	Tract 5	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 7	Tract 10	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108
Occupied housing units -----	46 317	20 284	3 064	3 064	1 750	1 367	2 799	2 432	665
TENURE									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 220	10 528	1 220	1 220	694	314	1 945	1 977	534
Percent of occupied housing units -----	65.2	51.9	39.8	39.8	39.7	23.0	69.5	81.3	80.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	16 097	9 756	1 844	1 844	1 056	1 053	854	455	131
Percent of occupied housing units -----	34.8	48.1	60.2	60.2	60.3	77.0	30.5	18.7	19.7
ROOMS									
1 room -----	970	715	183	183	29	83	24	14	5
2 rooms -----	2 348	1 615	326	326	148	197	94	43	36
3 rooms -----	4 023	2 282	418	418	194	260	275	107	70
4 rooms -----	8 853	4 473	878	878	516	557	474	354	146
5 rooms -----	8 853	3 580	584	584	398	179	539	514	155
6 rooms -----	8 318	2 938	400	400	251	114	545	557	119
7 rooms -----	5 770	2 688	207	207	100	85	372	359	72
8 or more rooms -----	7 182	2 630	207	207	100	92	476	484	62
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.3	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	3.9	5.5	5.8	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.6	6.1	6.1	5.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.6	4.0	3.6	4.0	4.6	4.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached -----	31 057	11 988	1 923	1 923	935	376	1 947	1 873	463
1, attached -----	705	327	31	31	46	22	11	29	3
2 -----	1 499	1 074	294	294	151	132	42	35	5
3 or 4 -----	1 567	1 094	210	210	135	179	84	35	4
5 to 9 -----	1 411	1 024	178	178	87	204	87	22	1
10 to 19 -----	2 272	1 602	131	131	195	210	140	15	1
20 to 49 -----	1 575	1 319	7	7	101	119	84	—	—
50 or more -----	1 111	1 106	250	250	90	69	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	4 706	689	3	3	—	28	392	414	183
Other -----	414	161	37	37	10	28	12	9	6
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person -----	11 660	6 454	1 173	1 173	478	496	650	325	145
2 persons -----	16 884	7 455	909	909	664	456	921	805	339
3 persons -----	7 212	2 982	461	461	293	189	487	436	92
4 persons -----	6 459	2 256	325	325	199	150	447	501	52
5 persons -----	2 710	786	130	130	78	49	186	220	28
6 or more persons -----	1 392	351	66	66	38	27	108	145	9
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.18	1.99	1.89	1.89	2.10	1.91	2.31	2.70	2.05
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.29	2.16	2.12	2.12	2.19	2.04	2.42	2.69	2.04
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.92	1.78	1.68	1.68	2.03	1.87	2.00	2.75	2.10
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less -----	45 100	19 841	2 980	2 980	1 694	1 320	2 718	2 346	644
1.01 to 1.50 -----	781	268	52	52	36	24	51	57	12
1.51 or more -----	436	175	32	32	20	23	30	29	9
Mean -----	.46	.44	.48	.48	.50	.52	.47	.50	.44
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	21 455	8 812	1 096	1 096	623	219	1 342	1 127	352
Less than \$20,000 -----	96	25	7	7	2	2	4	1	4
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	629	307	95	95	32	30	31	18	14
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	2 395	1 168	347	347	126	30	183	137	22
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	5 017	2 169	404	404	211	73	368	265	59
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	4 384	1 735	183	183	158	46	304	227	56
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	4 852	1 781	48	48	73	42	301	295	86
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	1 979	787	11	11	18	14	103	125	60
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	805	362	—	—	—	—	23	31	30
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	478	235	—	—	—	—	12	21	13
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	620	243	—	—	—	—	13	7	8
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	89 900	87 500	64 300	64 300	73 400	78 900	85 200	91 900	111 400
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	112 100	110 800	66 500	66 500	77 900	89 200	98 500	106 000	128 600
\$250,000 or more -----									
Median (dollars) -----									
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	15 360	9 686	1 828	1 828	1 051	1 050	802	370	123
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	362	329	329	329	378	350	316	327	371
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	376	365	337	337	381	377	320	344	392
With meals included in rent -----	118	118	5	5	—	—	2	—	—
Mean contract rent in rent -----	799	853	470	470	—	213	337	—	—
Median contract rent in rent -----	14 682	9 403	1 784	1 784	1 033	1 034	764	334	118
No cash rent -----	560	180	39	39	18	15	36	36	5

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
Occupied housing units -----	192	192	122
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	63	63	23
Percent of occupied housing units -----	32.8	32.8	18.9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	129	129	99
Percent of occupied housing units -----	67.2	67.2	81.1
ROOMS			
1 room -----	8	8	6
2 rooms -----	27	27	22
3 rooms -----	24	24	15
4 rooms -----	49	49	37
5 rooms -----	30	30	19
6 rooms -----	22	22	7
7 rooms -----	17	17	8
8 or more rooms -----	15	15	8
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.3	4.3	4.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	6.0	6.0	6.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.8	3.8	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	80	80	42
1, attached -----	10	10	4
2 -----	13	13	12
3 or 4 -----	12	12	8
5 to 9 -----	11	11	9
10 to 19 -----	21	21	18
20 to 49 -----	11	11	11
50 or more -----	17	17	17
Mobile home or trailer -----	16	16	-
Other -----	1	1	-
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	75	75	49
2 persons -----	53	53	34
3 persons -----	28	28	17
4 persons -----	22	22	12
5 persons -----	12	12	9
6 or more persons -----	2	2	1
Median, occupied housing units -----	1.90	1.90	1.85
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	2.23	2.23	2.67
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	1.62	1.62	1.63
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	187	187	118
1.01 to 1.50 -----	4	4	3
1.51 or more -----	1	1	1
Mean -----	.64	.64	.64
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	47	47	21
Less than \$20,000 -----	-	-	-
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	2	2	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	6	6	2
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	14	14	7
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	10	10	5
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	9	9	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	3	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	2	2	1
\$300,000 or more -----	-	-	-
Median (dollars) -----	82 500	82 500	85 000
Mean (dollars) -----	97 100	97 100	109 500
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	128	128	99
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	358	358	354
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	367	367	360
With meals included in rent -----	-	-	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	-	-	-
No meals included in rent -----	125	125	97
No cash rent -----	3	3	2

Table 12. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**
 [Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 108
Occupied housing units -----	1 050	1 050	271	374
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units -----	547	547	64	248
Percent of occupied housing units -----	52.1	52.1	23.6	66.3
Renter-occupied housing units -----	503	503	207	126
Percent of occupied housing units -----	47.9	47.9	76.4	33.7
ROOMS				
1 room -----	29	29	18	6
2 rooms -----	99	99	46	27
3 rooms -----	133	133	34	66
4 rooms -----	189	189	62	64
5 rooms -----	232	232	52	95
6 rooms -----	197	197	26	67
7 rooms -----	99	99	14	29
8 or more rooms -----	72	72	19	20
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.8	4.8	4.1	4.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	4.0	4.0	3.7	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached -----	607	607	123	237
1, attached -----	26	26	5	13
2 -----	45	45	27	8
3 or 4 -----	36	36	26	1
5 to 9 -----	44	44	24	—
10 to 19 -----	66	66	29	10
20 to 49 -----	13	13	12	—
50 or more -----	14	14	14	—
Mobile home or trailer -----	185	185	9	99
Other -----	14	14	2	6
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person -----	168	168	70	38
2 persons -----	208	208	66	53
3 persons -----	186	186	57	55
4 persons -----	192	192	37	82
5 persons -----	113	113	19	50
6 or more persons -----	183	183	22	96
Median, occupied housing units -----	3.30	3.30	2.49	4.00
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.70	3.70	2.50	4.08
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.91	2.91	2.49	3.88
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less -----	840	840	229	264
1.01 to 1.50 -----	132	132	29	70
1.51 or more -----	78	78	13	40
Mean -----	.77	.77	.74	.90
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	349	349	51	142
Less than \$20,000 -----	30	30	—	22
\$20,000 to \$29,999 -----	51	51	1	34
\$30,000 to \$39,999 -----	88	88	14	41
\$40,000 to \$49,999 -----	89	89	15	16
\$50,000 to \$59,999 -----	37	37	9	9
\$60,000 to \$69,999 -----	32	32	6	10
\$70,000 to \$79,999 -----	11	11	4	6
\$80,000 to \$89,999 -----	6	6	1	2
\$90,000 to \$99,999 -----	2	2	—	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	3	3	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	60	60	71	43
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	800	800	300	800
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	70	70	89	60
\$300,000 or more -----	100	100	—	400
Mean (dollars) -----	60	60	71	43
Median (dollars) -----	70	70	89	60
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	489	489	204	121
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	283	283	351	102
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	274	274	343	155
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	50	50	—	—
No meals included in rent -----	450	450	204	91
No cash rent -----	38	38	—	30

Table 13. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
Occupied housing units -----	579	579	377
TENURE			
Owner-occupied housing units -----	253	253	141
Percent of occupied housing units -----	43.7	43.7	37.4
Renter-occupied housing units -----	326	326	236
Percent of occupied housing units -----	56.3	56.3	62.6
ROOMS			
1 room -----	44	44	36
2 rooms -----	77	77	62
3 rooms -----	100	100	70
4 rooms -----	120	120	72
5 rooms -----	80	80	50
6 rooms -----	65	65	31
7 rooms -----	44	44	27
8 or more rooms -----	49	49	29
Median, occupied housing units -----	4.1	4.1	3.8
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	5.6	5.6	5.6
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	3.3	3.3	3.1
UNITS IN STRUCTURE			
1, detached -----	303	303	178
1, attached -----	12	12	7
2 -----	27	27	18
3 or 4 -----	32	32	20
5 to 9 -----	36	36	29
10 to 19 -----	72	72	51
20 to 49 -----	41	41	37
50 or more -----	24	24	24
Mobile home or trailer -----	24	24	5
Other -----	8	8	8
PERSONS IN UNIT			
1 person -----	119	119	93
2 persons -----	145	145	100
3 persons -----	106	106	68
4 persons -----	95	95	58
5 persons -----	59	59	31
6 or more persons -----	55	55	27
Median, occupied housing units -----	2.74	2.74	2.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units -----	3.34	3.34	3.39
Median, renter-occupied housing units -----	2.39	2.39	2.15
PERSONS PER ROOM			
1.00 or less -----	461	461	304
1.01 to 1.50 -----	64	64	43
1.51 or more -----	54	54	30
Mean -----	.85	.85	.79
VALUE			
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	208	208	119
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	3	2
\$20,000 to \$39,999 -----	5	5	2
\$40,000 to \$59,999 -----	21	21	16
\$60,000 to \$79,999 -----	46	46	27
\$80,000 to \$99,999 -----	41	41	25
\$100,000 to \$149,999 -----	51	51	26
\$150,000 to \$199,999 -----	26	26	16
\$200,000 to \$249,999 -----	6	6	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999 -----	4	4	1
\$300,000 or more -----	5	5	2
Median (dollars) -----	95 000	95 000	89 600
Mean (dollars) -----	116 100	116 100	108 600
CONTRACT RENT			
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	321	321	234
Median contract rent (dollars) -----	360	360	370
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	364	364	380
With meals included in rent -----	1	1	-
Mean contract rent (dollars) -----	387	387	-
No meals included in rent -----	312	312	231
No cash rent -----	8	8	3

Table 14. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County			
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 103	Tract 107
Occupied housing units	992	992	372	104	91
TENURE					
Owner-occupied housing units	400	400	118	39	34
Percent of occupied housing units	40.3	40.3	31.7	37.5	37.4
Renter-occupied housing units	592	592	254	65	57
Percent of occupied housing units	59.7	59.7	68.3	62.5	62.6
ROOMS					
1 room	55	55	30	10	9
2 rooms	92	92	45	12	14
3 rooms	144	144	65	12	22
4 rooms	223	223	90	28	24
5 rooms	175	175	52	11	8
6 rooms	133	133	29	20	7
7 rooms	83	83	25	6	7
8 or more rooms	87	87	36	5	7
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.7	4.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE					
1, detached	546	546	180	63	46
1, attached	20	20	8	1	1
2	61	61	40	4	4
3 or 4	46	46	25	8	4
5 to 9	68	68	34	5	9
10 to 19	85	85	44	1	10
20 to 49	17	17	12	1	—
50 or more	17	17	17	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	109	109	6	10	14
Other	23	23	6	11	3
PERSONS IN UNIT					
1 person	196	196	104	15	10
2 persons	224	224	100	22	10
3 persons	173	173	70	18	15
4 persons	193	193	56	14	22
5 persons	97	97	23	20	14
6 or more persons	109	109	19	15	20
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.94	2.94	2.32	3.33	3.98
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.13	3.13	2.44	3.63	3.61
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.78	2.78	2.26	3.00	4.23
PERSONS PER ROOM					
1.00 or less	808	808	321	76	62
1.01 to 1.50	87	87	26	8	15
1.51 or more	97	97	14	20	14
Mean	.77	.77	.71	.84	.98
VALUE					
Specified owner-occupied housing units	294	294	99	28	23
Less than \$20,000	4	4	1	—	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999	13	13	3	3	1
\$40,000 to \$59,999	58	58	10	11	9
\$60,000 to \$79,999	88	88	37	8	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999	42	42	16	3	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999	53	53	16	2	2
\$150,000 to \$199,999	23	23	9	1	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	3	1	—	—
\$250,000 or more	3	3	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	76,000	76,000	78,500	62,500	63,800
Mean (dollars)	94,700	94,700	104,400	67,800	65,800
CONTRACT RENT					
Specified renter-occupied housing units	570	570	253	60	55
Median contract rent (dollars)	328	328	360	266	240
Mean contract rent (dollars)	339	339	360	281	273
With meals included in rent	1	1	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	213	213	213	—	—
No meals included in rent	547	547	250	56	50
No cash rent	22	22	2	4	5

Table 15. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 103 Tract 107
Occupied housing units -----	45 756	45 756	20 058	3 356 2 369
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units-----	29 984	29 984	10 449	1 956
Percent of occupied housing units-----	65.5	65.5	52.1	82.6
Renter-occupied housing units-----	15 772	15 772	9 609	413
Percent of occupied housing units-----	34.5	34.5	47.9	17.4
ROOMS				
1 room-----	944	944	702	14
2 rooms-----	2 298	2 298	1 590	36
3 rooms-----	3 952	3 952	2 245	101
4 rooms-----	8 727	8 727	4 420	338
5 rooms-----	8 751	8 751	3 541	498
6 rooms-----	8 242	8 242	2 919	551
7 rooms-----	5 719	5 719	2 034	353
8 or more rooms-----	7 123	7 123	2 607	478
Median, occupied housing units-----	5.3	5.3	4.8	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	4.0	4.0	3.7	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached-----	30 723	30 723	11 866	1 843
1, attached-----	696	696	323	28
2-----	1 466	1 466	1 052	31
3 or 4-----	1 540	1 540	981	31
5 to 9-----	1 375	1 375	1 003	14
10 to 19-----	2 228	2 228	1 579	7
20 to 49-----	1 565	1 565	1 313	—
50 or more-----	1 104	1 104	1 099	—
Mobile home or trailer-----	4 659	4 659	684	406
Other-----	400	400	158	9
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person-----	11 528	11 528	6 384	317
2 persons-----	16 741	16 741	7 394	798
3 persons-----	7 120	7 120	2 941	425
4 persons-----	6 357	6 357	2 226	484
5 persons-----	2 666	2 666	775	212
6 or more persons-----	1 344	1 344	338	133
Median, occupied housing units-----	2.18	2.18	1.99	2.66
Median, owner-occupied housing units-----	2.29	2.29	2.16	2.68
Median, renter-occupied housing units-----	1.91	1.91	1.77	2.60
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less-----	44 612	44 612	19 638	2 298
1.01 to 1.50-----	751	751	255	50
1.51 or more-----	393	393	165	21
Mean-----	.45	.45	.44	.49
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units-----	21 273	21 273	8 743	1 114
Less than \$20,000-----	94	94	25	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999-----	620	620	304	17
\$40,000 to \$59,999-----	2 566	2 566	1 162	132
\$60,000 to \$79,999-----	4 964	4 964	2 144	260
\$80,000 to \$99,999-----	4 357	4 357	1 723	225
\$100,000 to \$149,999-----	4 814	4 814	1 768	295
\$150,000 to \$199,999-----	1 962	1 962	780	125
\$200,000 to \$249,999-----	803	803	362	31
\$250,000 to \$299,999-----	477	477	234	21
\$300,000 or more-----	616	616	241	7
Median (dollars)-----	90 000	90 000	87 600	92 400
Mean (dollars)-----	112 300	112 300	110 800	106 400
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units-----	15 044	15 044	9 539	924
Median contract rent (dollars)-----	363	363	371	330
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	377	377	385	335
With meals included in rent-----	117	117	102	356
Mean contract rent (dollars)-----	804	804	860	—
No meals included in rent-----	14 376	14 376	9 258	295
No cash rent-----	551	551	179	35

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County												
			Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12			
Total			Bellingham city												
ANCESTRY															
All persons			127 780	52 278	4 164	4 250	4 884	6 560	7 442	6 760	6 696	6 783	5 900	7 409	
Ancestry specified			115 609	46 568	3 855	3 799	4 260	5 742	6 744	5 998	6 271	6 044	5 414	6 683	
Single ancestry			64 780	24 891	1 851	2 104	2 480	2 811	4 068	3 121	3 318	3 364	2 697	3 469	
Multiple ancestry			50 829	21 677	2 004	1 695	1 780	2 931	2 676	2 877	2 953	2 680	2 717	3 214	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported			12 171	5 710	309	451	624	818	698	762	425	739	486	726	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS															
Total ancestries reported			255 560	104 556	8 328	8 500	9 768	13 120	14 884	13 520	13 392	13 566	11 800	14 818	
Arab			101	36	—	6	16	7	23	30	24	—	20	9	
Austrian			409	146	8	—	15	21	13	47	27	—	27	36	
Belgian			252	127	—	69	32	44	67	47	136	115	48	53	
Canadian			1 465	482	—	36	26	50	17	25	16	60	32	65	
Czech			456	275	—	33	62	126	85	81	112	248	67	125	
Danish			2 059	902	83	33	376	501	535	448	320	401	251	273	
Dutch			14 279	2 907	306	331	376	501	535	448	320	401	251	273	
English			24 093	10 537	991	715	897	1 378	1 318	1 447	1 557	1 498	1 578	1 638	
Finnish			24 693	10 537	991	715	897	1 378	1 318	1 447	1 557	1 498	1 578	1 638	
French (except Basque)			5 858	2 558	287	285	184	338	416	314	284	235	311	440	
French Canadian			1 529	640	23	57	82	89	67	101	38	105	40	129	
German			34 174	14 364	1 306	1 201	1 364	1 759	1 881	1 755	1 997	1 934	1 511	2 262	
Greek			396	242	—	7	—	42	21	77	19	48	19	57	
Hungarian			419	246	6	6	—	42	43	59	17	15	66	13	
Irish			16 922	7 663	776	653	660	992	1 177	981	1 060	806	868	1 016	
Italian			3 250	1 491	59	85	110	112	153	297	218	226	176	249	
Lithuanian			192	134	—	18	18	—	19	49	—	7	21	708	
Norwegian			9 874	4 278	464	373	411	573	572	479	555	617	427	708	
Polish			2 364	1 126	74	60	76	194	121	145	166	147	142	142	
Portuguese			346	129	—	—	24	8	30	8	20	—	37	—	
Romanian			71	20	—	—	—	15	—	—	10	—	—	13	
Russian			856	468	49	27	20	39	40	68	27	74	48	48	
Scotch-Irish			4 304	1 942	119	151	197	269	292	314	322	262	299	214	
Scottish			5 594	2 421	192	83	223	285	253	276	403	258	426	354	
Slovak			458	205	42	24	8	14	16	36	31	8	41	72	
Subsaharan African			66	39	6	9	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	10	
Swedish			7 121	2 871	346	372	189	313	431	440	525	440	376	389	
Swiss			1 055	404	30	9	26	103	66	72	123	32	41	37	
Ukrainian			473	237	—	—	8	17	18	33	17	30	39	35	
United States or American			4 460	1 465	89	212	212	130	278	156	218	283	80	188	
Welsh			1 799	831	13	68	61	105	115	107	69	138	85	62	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)			50	42	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	26	
Yugoslavian			712	529	47	—	73	35	47	90	8	10	98	130	
Other ancestries			103 287	41 762	2 797	3 477	4 199	5 062	6 513	5 174	4 686	5 343	4 100	5 464	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS															
Dominican (Dominican Republic)			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American			93	34	10	—	—	9	11	8	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican			26	23	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan			10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian			6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran			51	11	10	—	—	—	11	8	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American			67	28	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	28	—	
Argentinean			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean			37	17	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	17	—	
Colombian			17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian			11	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	
Peruvian			2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Bellingham city, Whatcom County													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area													
Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10		
ANCESTRY													
All persons													
434	13	4 145	6 560	7 442	598	—	4 526	4 310	1 171	5 520	5 941		
411	13	3 589	5 742	6 744	560	—	4 005	3 881	1 037	4 918	5 184		
163	—	2 037	2 811	4 068	386	—	2 116	1 995	488	2 650	2 847		
248	13	1 552	2 931	2 676	174	—	1 889	1 886	549	2 268	2 337		
23	—	556	818	698	38	—	521	429	134	602	757		
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
868	26	8 290	13 120	14 884	1 196	—	9 052	8 620	2 342	11 040	11 882		
—	—	—	7	23	—	—	—	23	—	—	16		
—	—	9	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	19		
—	—	15	21	13	—	—	34	14	—	—	16		
—	—	32	44	67	—	—	59	40	—	94	61		
—	—	26	50	17	—	—	8	—	6	60	21		
5	—	37	126	85	7	—	123	59	—	248	88		
20	—	288	501	535	25	—	221	233	38	383	184		
69	13	779	1 378	1 318	75	—	815	981	317	1 196	772		
—	—	35	70	57	—	—	20	5	6	44	45		
66	7	160	338	416	27	—	229	193	66	176	209		
—	—	74	89	67	28	—	64	40	20	98	75		
130	—	1 188	1 759	1 881	126	—	1 221	1 161	320	1 536	1 777		
—	—	—	—	21	—	—	51	49	11	48	9		
—	—	—	42	43	—	—	—	50	8	15	16		
68	6	553	992	1 177	78	—	596	727	148	683	950		
—	—	84	112	153	29	—	138	136	23	210	226		
—	—	18	—	19	—	—	49	—	7	20	—		
100	—	402	573	572	76	—	248	279	105	515	488		
15	—	76	194	121	42	—	117	96	36	74	99		
—	—	24	8	30	—	—	17	8	—	—	5		
—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
8	—	20	39	40	—	—	37	49	—	74	83		
19	—	181	269	292	12	—	112	203	45	231	167		
21	—	180	285	253	19	—	202	188	93	203	266		
—	—	8	14	16	—	—	—	36	9	8	20		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
19	—	131	313	431	26	—	22	272	53	323	376		
7	—	18	103	66	—	—	286	14	11	11	64		
—	—	8	17	18	—	—	18	33	33	30	33		
7	—	132	130	278	—	—	24	113	31	177	100		
7	—	61	105	115	15	—	237	83	56	116	68		
—	—	—	5	—	—	—	95	—	—	—	11		
21	—	65	35	47	—	—	—	—	—	10	57		
276	—	3 539	5 062	6 513	598	—	3 829	3 125	875	4 274	5 179		
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	9	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	9	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
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Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Whatcom County											
Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.													
	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)
ANCESTRY													
All persons													
Ancestry specified													
Single ancestry													
Multiple ancestry													
Ancestry unclassified or not reported													
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported													
Arab													
Austrian													
Belgian													
Canadian													
Czech													
Danish													
Dutch													
English													
Finnish													
French (except Basque)													
French Canadian													
German													
Greek													
Hungarian													
Irish													
Italian													
Lithuanian													
Norwegian													
Polish													
Portuguese													
Rumanian													
Russian													
Scottish-Irish													
Scottish													
Slovak													
Subsaharan African													
Swedish													
Swiss													
Ukrainian													
United States or American													
Welsh													
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)													
Yugoslavian													
Other ancestries													
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)													
Central American													
Costa Rican													
Guatemalan													
Honduran													
Nicaraguan													
Panamanian													
Salvadoran													
Central American, origin not specified													
South American													
Argentinean													
Chilean													
Colombian													
Ecuadorian													
Peruvian													
Venezuelan													
Other South American													

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Tract 101	Tract 102	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 105.99	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110	
ANCESTRY													
All persons	4 241	6 012	10 203	5 119	4 524	8 131	35	5 029	7 883	3 164	610	916	
Ancestry specified	3 818	5 440	9 443	4 692	4 051	7 489	35	4 515	7 131	2 960	593	883	
Single ancestry	1 778	3 306	6 413	2 602	2 012	3 862	17	2 280	4 669	2 276	290	643	
Multiple ancestry	2 040	2 134	3 030	2 090	2 039	3 627	18	2 235	2 462	684	303	240	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	423	572	760	427	473	642	—	514	752	204	17	33	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported	8 482	12 024	20 406	10 238	9 048	16 262	70	10 058	15 766	6 328	1 220	1 832	
Arab	6	21	7	—	—	17	—	15	7	6	—	—	
Austrian	21	16	138	11	20	84	—	33	9	11	—	—	
Belgian	—	17	—	9	—	19	—	39	67	18	—	120	
Canadian	22	40	—	115	128	47	—	10	24	4	—	—	
Czech	11	10	8	5	—	24	—	55	58	37	9	28	
Danish	52	62	194	133	63	128	—	595	—	78	43	17	
Dutch	237	1 892	4 306	379	338	604	—	914	1 618	337	141	293	
English	858	785	1 644	993	928	1 527	—	8	994	3	16	—	
Finnish	39	31	—	18	37	14	—	385	271	117	14	30	
French (except Basque)	207	187	250	224	232	382	—	—	—	—	—	—	
French Canadian	78	67	59	97	80	138	—	34	29	23	8	18	
German	1 300	1 408	2 081	1 319	1 106	2 339	—	1 576	2 158	462	174	157	
Greek	10	19	13	16	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	22	
Hungarian	20	8	—	44	31	24	—	—	4	5	—	—	
Irish	612	682	642	724	705	1 317	—	683	621	207	63	53	
Italian	123	104	111	249	180	162	—	79	66	58	10	30	
Lithuanian	10	2	8	4	7	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Norwegian	490	356	402	281	247	753	—	538	574	167	48	27	
Polish	38	78	118	56	111	141	18	76	207	44	—	20	
Portuguese	40	—	—	34	—	38	—	—	28	15	—	42	
Romanian	10	—	—	2	—	—	18	—	3	—	—	—	
Russian	51	23	—	31	82	5	—	10	31	17	20	—	
Scotch-Irish	148	167	248	179	86	313	—	185	177	47	24	—	
Scottish	117	180	201	220	316	468	—	193	396	124	32	107	
Slovak	37	4	14	—	17	20	—	23	31	—	—	—	
Subsaharan African	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	
Swedish	281	440	342	241	215	467	—	243	233	84	59	7	
Swiss	72	71	16	32	15	79	—	63	47	16	8	15	
Ukrainian	—	6	19	76	21	53	—	22	9	6	—	7	
United States or American	143	141	461	208	172	339	17	239	388	99	29	8	
Welsh	144	101	72	58	83	120	—	104	56	20	32	8	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	6	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Yugoslavian	10	6	17	7	37	6	—	10	11	—	5	—	
Other ancestries	3 154	4 916	8 757	4 010	3 461	6 272	17	3 682	7 238	4 271	343	745	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American	4	3	—	6	—	13	—	6	6	3	—	—	
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified	—	3	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	17	—	2	—	—	
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County						
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract B.01	Tract B.02
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	127 780	127 780	52 278	4 164	4 250	4 884	6 560	7 442	6 760	6 696
Native	117 847	117 847	48 562	4 025	3 982	4 503	6 210	6 995	6 194	6 196
Foreign born	9 933	9 933	3 716	139	268	381	350	447	566	500
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	648	648	373	9	33	32	16	63	9	15
Persons 5 years and over	119 169	119 169	49 452	3 956	3 886	4 566	6 143	6 940	6 304	6 252
In linguistically isolated households	1 342	1 342	751	23	56	103	50	116	47	22
Speak a language other than English	7 845	7 845	3 329	132	214	189	316	491	553	281
Do not speak English "very well"	2 942	2 942	1 283	31	115	118	40	163	209	113
Speak Spanish	2 536	2 536	960	54	72	34	184	131	152	37
Do not speak English "very well"	1 072	1 072	380	10	39	34	32	50	109	15
Linguistically isolated	352	352	183	—	5	25	25	9	21	—
Speak on Asian or Pacific Island language	1 454	1 454	939	38	54	78	—	173	66	25
Do not speak English "very well"	770	770	503	8	54	78	—	81	14	16
Linguistically isolated	557	557	341	17	44	78	—	90	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	37 132	37 132	17 568	1 011	945	1 033	1 638	2 216	1 971	1 619
Preprimary school	2 277	2 277	772	71	77	56	137	82	161	89
Public school	1 339	1 339	393	23	63	39	55	35	56	51
Elementary or high school	21 174	21 174	6 603	704	714	587	1 043	1 098	1 463	1 045
Public school	18 997	18 997	6 128	650	669	551	1 035	1 000	1 307	995
College	13 681	13 681	10 193	236	154	390	458	1 036	347	485
Public college	12 927	12 927	9 899	218	147	374	440	994	320	473
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	79 410	79 410	31 186	2 894	2 825	3 259	4 540	4 478	4 364	4 616
Less than 9th grade	4 609	4 609	1 565	142	141	268	254	426	100	99
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	8 716	8 716	3 041	304	481	454	499	625	180	317
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	24 273	24 273	7 921	1 025	947	1 206	1 379	1 031	1 170	1 135
Some college, no degree	19 132	19 132	7 671	681	638	647	1 000	920	1 056	1 255
Associate degree	5 233	5 233	2 205	122	134	202	266	501	315	399
Bachelor's degree	12 019	12 019	5 941	460	396	352	856	741	1 009	943
Graduate or professional degree	5 428	5 428	2 842	160	88	130	286	234	534	468
Percent high school graduate or higher	83.2	83.2	85.2	84.6	78.0	77.8	83.4	76.5	93.6	91.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.0	22.0	28.2	21.4	17.1	14.8	25.2	21.8	35.4	30.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	179	179	126	52	185	135	289	233	117	299
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 359	1 359	977	1 155	1 455	1 025	1 052	1 154	1 174	1 170
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 904	1 904	1 688	1 771	1 809	1 485	1 436	2 060	2 030	1 631
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	119 169	119 169	49 452	3 956	3 886	4 566	6 143	6 940	6 304	6 252
Same house	54 636	54 636	18 154	2 179	2 196	2 012	2 722	2 176	3 226	2 212
Different house in United States	62 146	62 146	30 317	1 765	1 637	2 458	3 390	4 635	2 976	3 893
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	15 912	15 912	10 582	665	422	1 385	1 332	1 965	1 171	912
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	17 568	17 568	3 719	488	584	390	466	592	419	622
Different MSA/PMSA	20 873	20 873	12 237	403	327	434	1 160	1 427	1 010	1 616
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 793	7 793	3 779	209	304	249	432	651	376	743
Abroad	2 387	2 387	981	12	53	96	31	129	102	147
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	75 697	75 697	52 278	434	2 557	4 867	6 560	7 442	6 263	5 757
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	50 105	50 105	32 388	341	1 350	2 847	5 539	5 270	5 605	4 738
Rural population	52 083	52 083	—	3 730	1 693	17	—	—	497	939
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	20 644	20 644	—	670	356	17	—	—	275	575
On farms	3 596	3 596	—	185	8	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	60 439	60 439	25 731	1 966	2 022	2 384	2 922	3 540	3 282	3 354
Car, truck, or van	52 188	52 188	21 529	1 708	1 869	2 189	2 534	2 852	2 974	3 047
Drove alone	45 421	45 421	18 680	1 392	1 600	1 870	2 177	2 460	2 645	2 662
Carpooled	6 767	6 767	2 849	316	269	319	357	392	329	385
Public transportation (including taxicab)	929	929	789	—	10	27	134	95	93	49
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	873	873	750	—	—	27	134	89	85	42
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	49	49	32	—	10	—	—	6	8	7
Walked	3 086	3 086	1 901	47	19	60	110	289	8	68
Other means	1 315	1 315	827	48	24	51	51	222	43	75
Worked at home	2 921	2 921	685	163	100	57	93	82	164	115
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.07	1.08	1.10	1.08	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.07	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	15.3	19.3	16.9	14.5	15.4	15.5	17.5	18.8
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	3 083	3 083	955	94	135	124	105	153	64	137
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	8 910	8 910	3 329	329	322	462	369	595	364	385
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	18 312	18 312	7 646	525	694	783	953	873	1 337	1 147
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	10 166	10 166	4 623	290	357	350	551	624	623	743
All other times	17 047	17 047	8 493	565	414	608	851	1 213	730	827
Worked in MSA of residence	56 512	56 512	23 920	1 846	1 899	2 297	2 725	3 317	3 153	2 890
Bellingham city	32 613	32 613	19 786	1 089	1 189	1 736	2 197	2 674	2 477	2 054
Fernside city	2 454	2 454	543	68	89	42	100	82	58	96
Lynden city	2 906	2 906	170	55	7	—	28	30	15	20
Remainder of Whatcom County	18 539	18 539	3 421	634	614	519	400	531	603	720
Worked outside MSA of residence	3 927	3 927	1 811	120	123	87	197	223	129	464
Everett city	232	232	88	6	6	8	32	7	—	22
Remainder of Snohomish County	257	257	140	5	7	—	16	16	7	20
Seattle city	331	331	195	30	—	—	23	17	33	9
Remainder of King County	419	419	298	—	—	25	24	—	29	20
Anacortes city	152	152	81	7	8	—	16	—	10	15
Burlington city	124	124	54	12	—	—	—	33	—	9
Mount Vernon city	452	452	247	7	—	9	31	20	32	42
Sedro-Woolley city	92	92	51	—	—	—	9	17	—	11
Remainder of Skagit County	483	483	213	—	35	—	24	57	10	56
Canado	335	335	52	—	7	28	—	7	—	—
Worked elsewhere	1 050	1 050	392	53	60	17	22	49	8	260

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County—Con.			Bellingham city, Whatcom County						
	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 783	5 900	7 409	434	13	4 145	6 560	7 442	598	—
Native	6 243	5 426	6 943	420	13	3 781	6 210	6 995	540	—
Foreign born	540	474	466	14	—	364	350	447	58	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	21	13	131	—	—	32	16	63	13	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 391	5 651	7 058	421	13	3 913	6 143	6 940	584	—
In linguistically isolated households	21	27	215	—	—	103	50	116	29	—
Speak a language other than English	283	369	563	21	—	179	316	491	50	—
Do not speak English "very well"	93	66	337	4	—	118	40	163	29	—
Speak Spanish	75	120	155	21	—	34	184	131	24	—
Do not speak English "very well"	23	—	135	4	—	34	32	50	24	—
Linguistically isolated	11	—	79	—	—	25	25	9	24	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	48	79	123	—	—	78	—	173	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	16	27	62	—	—	78	—	81	—	—
Linguistically isolated	—	27	45	—	—	78	—	90	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 800	1 509	2 904	98	—	899	1 638	2 216	124	—
Preprimary school	138	95	120	—	—	42	137	82	—	—
Public school	99	38	45	—	—	25	55	35	—	—
Elementary or high school	1 062	769	626	86	—	483	1 043	1 098	38	—
Public school	963	704	593	80	—	464	1 035	1 000	38	—
College	600	645	2 158	12	—	374	458	1 036	86	—
Public college	570	583	2 066	12	—	358	440	994	86	—
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 604	4 187	4 207	332	13	2 763	4 540	4 478	383	—
Less than 9th grade	103	78	234	28	—	218	254	426	22	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	362	152	313	49	6	369	499	625	42	—
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 222	520	1 027	105	7	995	1 379	1 031	129	—
Some college, no degree	1 318	1 121	1 028	122	—	587	1 000	920	119	—
Associate degree	303	204	255	7	—	174	266	501	29	—
Bachelor's degree	882	1 133	974	21	—	298	856	741	36	—
Graduate or professional degree	414	979	376	—	—	122	286	234	6	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	89.9	94.5	87.0	76.8	53.8	78.8	83.4	76.5	83.3	—
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	28.1	50.4	32.1	6.3	—	15.2	25.2	21.8	11.0	—
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	75	121	135	1 000	—	113	289	233	268	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 041	706	1 048	1 444	—	921	1 052	1 154	—	—
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 969	1 476	1 251	2 390	—	1 369	1 436	2 060	2 696	—
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	6 391	5 651	7 058	421	13	3 913	6 143	6 940	584	—
Same house	3 182	2 917	1 972	148	13	1 672	2 722	2 176	125	—
Different house in United States	3 116	2 627	4 915	267	—	2 145	3 390	4 635	433	—
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 057	925	1 469	113	—	1 210	1 332	1 965	144	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	502	329	757	61	—	323	466	592	39	—
Different MSA/PMSA	1 064	1 117	1 918	86	—	387	1 160	1 427	203	—
Not in an MSA/PMSA	493	256	771	7	—	225	432	651	47	—
Abroad	93	107	171	6	—	96	31	129	26	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 520	5 900	5 718	434	13	4 145	6 560	7 442	598	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	3 937	4 371	2 055	341	13	2 270	5 539	5 270	—	—
Rural population	1 263	—	1 691	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	906	—	1 060	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 358	2 877	3 843	136	—	2 088	2 922	3 540	233	—
Car, truck, or van	3 223	2 514	3 212	128	—	1 910	2 534	2 852	88	—
Drive alone	2 724	2 304	2 877	103	—	1 616	2 177	2 460	56	—
Carpooled	499	210	335	25	—	294	357	392	32	—
Public transportation (including taxicab)	16	61	143	—	—	27	134	95	46	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	16	61	134	—	—	27	134	89	46	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Walked	29	160	205	—	—	51	110	289	78	—
Other means	24	30	163	—	—	51	51	222	15	—
Worked at home	66	112	120	8	—	49	93	82	6	—
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.11	—	1.09	1.08	1.08	1.26	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.4	15.5	17.2	16.7	—	14.1	15.4	15.5	17.4	—
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	176	32	131	12	—	98	105	153	—	—
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	545	252	352	44	—	384	369	595	66	—
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 207	1 058	1 059	27	—	726	953	873	59	—
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	626	752	702	19	—	295	551	624	18	—
All other times	738	671	1 479	26	—	536	851	1 213	84	—
Worked in MSA of residence	3 089	2 661	3 441	129	—	2 017	2 725	3 317	227	—
Bellingham city	2 412	2 315	2 916	97	—	1 534	2 197	2 674	190	—
Ferndale city	56	98	54	—	—	18	100	82	—	—
Lynden city	16	23	39	—	—	—	28	30	—	—
Remainder of Whatcom County	605	225	432	32	—	465	400	531	37	—
Worked outside MSA of residence	269	216	402	7	—	71	197	223	6	—
Everett city	7	7	—	—	—	—	32	7	—	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	31	—	30	—	—	—	16	16	—	—
Seattle city	20	47	16	—	—	—	23	17	—	—
Remainder of King County	24	30	67	—	—	25	24	—	—	—
Anacortes city	30	7	9	7	—	—	16	—	—	—
Burlington city	7	21	21	—	—	—	—	33	—	—
Mount Vernon city	56	32	90	—	—	9	31	20	—	—
Sedro-Woolley city	10	7	—	—	—	—	9	17	—	—
Remainder of Skagit County	61	—	68	—	—	—	24	57	—	—
Canada	—	9	—	—	—	28	—	7	—	—
Worked elsewhere	23	56	101	—	—	9	22	49	6	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.							Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	4 526	4 310	1 171	5 520	5 941	5 900	5 718	3 730	4 237	739
Native	4 182	3 934	1 093	5 030	5 538	5 426	5 400	3 605	3 969	722
Foreign born	344	376	78	490	403	474	318	125	268	17
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	50	6	9	10	30	13	131	9	33	—
Persons 5 years and over	4 090	4 049	1 109	5 214	5 858	5 651	5 467	3 535	3 873	653
In linguistically isolated households	129	26	9	10	37	27	215	23	56	—
Speak a language other than English	361	291	77	243	429	369	502	111	214	10
Do not speak English "very well"	196	78	45	63	155	66	326	27	115	—
Speak Spanish	100	26	15	59	91	120	155	33	72	—
Do not speak English "very well"	43	18	15	12	13	—	135	6	39	—
Linguistically isolated	21	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	5	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	177	66	25	43	196	79	102	38	54	—
Do not speak English "very well"	124	14	16	16	96	27	51	8	54	—
Linguistically isolated	101	—	—	—	—	27	45	17	44	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 222	1 229	190	1 533	4 429	1 509	2 481	913	945	134
Preprimary school	91	94	—	129	22	95	80	71	77	14
Public school	70	33	—	90	14	38	33	23	63	14
Elementary or high school	653	921	115	835	175	769	387	618	714	104
Public school	572	847	105	755	158	704	370	570	669	87
College	478	214	75	569	4 232	645	2 014	224	154	16
Public college	467	199	75	547	4 172	583	1 966	206	147	16
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	2 560	2 802	905	3 725	1 518	4 187	2 980	2 562	2 812	496
Less than 9th grade	155	56	24	64	59	78	181	114	141	50
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	446	119	89	294	72	152	279	255	475	85
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	827	687	301	965	249	520	726	920	940	211
Some college, no degree	562	681	207	1 117	447	1 121	788	559	638	60
Associate degree	162	213	88	215	170	204	176	115	134	28
Bachelor's degree	330	635	161	717	374	1 133	639	439	396	54
Graduate or professional degree	78	411	35	353	147	979	191	160	88	8
Percent high school graduate or higher	76.5	93.8	87.5	90.4	91.4	94.5	84.6	85.6	78.1	72.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	15.9	37.3	21.7	28.7	34.3	50.4	27.9	23.4	17.2	12.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	343	129	571	65	6	121	132	26	185	280
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 111	1 015	645	940	792	706	922	1 127	1 455	1 759
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 657	1 917	1 628	2 009	1 532	1 476	1 245	1 709	1 809	2 216
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	4 090	4 049	1 109	5 214	5 858	5 651	5 467	3 535	3 873	653
Same house	1 201	2 257	548	2 581	653	2 917	1 141	2 031	2 183	340
Different house in United States	2 794	1 761	544	2 559	5 000	2 627	4 162	1 498	1 637	313
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 290	641	189	837	604	925	562	552	422	175
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	498	259	59	375	156	329	562	427	584	67
Different MSA/PMSA	760	691	173	974	3 641	1 117	1 618	317	327	47
Not in an MSA/PMSA	246	170	123	373	599	256	650	202	304	24
Abroad	95	31	17	74	205	107	164	6	53	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	4 526	4 310	1 171	5 520	5 941	5 900	5 718	—	2 544	722
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 628	3 922	924	3 937	1 118	4 371	2 055	—	1 337	577
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 730	1 693	17
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	670	356	17
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	185	8	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	2 327	2 112	609	2 739	3 054	2 877	3 094	1 830	2 022	296
Car, truck, or van	2 141	1 947	581	2 639	1 696	2 514	2 499	1 580	1 869	279
Drive alone	1 834	1 767	508	2 174	1 429	2 304	2 252	1 289	1 600	254
Carpooled	307	180	73	465	267	210	247	291	269	25
Public transportation (including taxicab)	31	70	—	16	166	61	143	—	10	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	31	62	—	16	150	61	134	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	8	—	—	9	—	9	—	19	9
Walked	78	8	22	9	891	160	205	47	24	—
Other means	60	9	6	24	208	30	151	48	—	—
Worked at home	17	78	—	51	93	112	96	155	100	8
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.08	1.05	1.07	1.10	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.10	1.08	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.0	17.3	14.1	15.1	13.4	15.5	16.1	19.5	16.9	17.0
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	136	33	59	166	76	32	85	82	135	26
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	311	237	103	438	252	252	278	285	322	78
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	737	804	172	974	506	1 058	757	498	694	57
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	436	448	133	508	339	752	500	271	357	55
All other times	690	512	142	602	1 788	671	1 378	539	414	72
Worked in MSA of residence	2 204	2 027	603	2 587	2 615	2 661	2 808	1 717	1 899	280
Bellingham city	1 726	1 696	520	2 029	2 364	2 315	2 444	992	1 189	202
Ferndale city	64	29	32	47	43	98	30	68	89	24
Lynden city	29	8	—	7	23	39	39	55	7	—
Remainder of Whatcom County	385	294	51	504	202	225	295	602	614	54
Worked outside MSA of residence	123	85	6	152	439	216	286	113	123	16
Everett city	21	—	—	7	14	7	—	6	6	8
Remainder of Snohomish County	—	7	—	21	50	—	30	5	7	—
Seattle city	—	17	—	6	76	47	9	30	—	—
Remainder of King County	20	4	—	24	112	30	59	—	—	—
Anacortes city	—	7	—	19	16	7	9	—	8	—
Burlington city	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	12	—	—
Maunt Vernon city	22	32	—	26	14	32	61	7	—	—
Sedro-Wailey city	8	—	—	10	—	7	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Skagit County	26	10	6	32	9	—	49	—	35	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	8	9	—	—	7	—
Worked elsewhere	26	8	—	7	140	56	69	53	60	8

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	—	—	—	2 450	5 525	1 263	—	1 691	4 241	6 012
Native	—	—	—	2 260	5 103	1 213	—	1 543	4 101	5 588
Foreign born	—	—	—	190	422	50	—	148	140	424
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	3	6	11	—	—	5	27
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	2 255	5 143	1 177	—	1 591	3 906	5 478
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	21	13	11	—	—	5	60
Speak a language other than English	—	—	—	262	204	40	—	61	138	367
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	131	68	30	—	11	47	87
Speak Spanish	—	—	—	126	22	16	—	—	26	89
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	91	—	11	—	—	6	33
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	21	—	11	—	—	—	24
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	21	20	4
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	11	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	—	—	—	742	1 429	267	—	423	1 195	1 577
Preprimary school	—	—	—	67	89	9	—	40	128	97
Public school	—	—	—	23	51	9	—	12	106	60
Elementary or high school	—	—	—	542	930	227	—	239	882	1 290
Public school	—	—	—	460	890	208	—	223	859	1 016
College	—	—	—	133	410	31	—	144	185	190
Public college	—	—	—	121	398	23	—	100	153	162
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	—	—	—	1 562	3 711	879	—	1 227	2 651	3 605
Less than 9th grade	—	—	—	44	75	39	—	53	134	251
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	—	—	—	61	228	68	—	34	405	504
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	—	—	—	483	834	257	—	301	950	1 461
Some college, no degree	—	—	—	375	1 048	201	—	240	613	734
Associate degree	—	—	—	102	311	88	—	79	138	226
Bachelor's degree	—	—	—	374	782	165	—	335	343	301
Graduate or professional degree	—	—	—	123	433	61	—	185	68	128
Percent high school graduate or higher	—	—	—	93.3	91.8	87.8	—	92.9	79.7	79.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	—	—	—	31.8	32.7	25.7	—	42.4	15.5	11.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	—	—	83	247	138	—	225	332	364
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	—	—	—	1 370	1 299	1 365	—	1 455	1 215	1 930
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	—	—	2 276	1 631	1 737	—	1 265	2 170	2 405
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	—	—	—	2 255	5 143	1 177	—	1 591	3 906	5 478
Some house	—	—	—	969	1 664	601	—	831	2 201	3 374
Different house in United States	—	—	—	1 215	3 349	557	—	753	1 653	1 983
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	530	723	220	—	137	210	149
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	160	563	127	—	195	766	1 133
Different MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	319	1 443	90	—	300	405	469
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	—	—	206	620	120	—	121	272	232
Abroad	—	—	—	71	130	19	—	7	52	121
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	—	—	—	1 953	4 586	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	1 683	3 814	—	—	—	—	—
Rural population	—	—	—	497	939	1 263	—	1 691	4 241	6 012
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	275	575	906	—	1 060	1 189	2 124
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	159	983
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	—	—	—	1 170	2 745	619	—	749	1 962	2 763
Car, truck, or van	—	—	—	1 027	2 466	584	—	713	1 670	2 203
Drove alone	—	—	—	878	2 154	550	—	625	1 298	2 012
Carpooled	—	—	—	149	312	34	—	88	372	191
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	—	23	49	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	—	23	42	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	—	—	—	46	20	—	—	136	153
Other means	—	—	—	34	69	—	—	12	48	34
Worked at home	—	—	—	86	115	15	—	24	108	373
Persons per car, truck, or van	—	—	—	1.10	1.07	1.03	—	1.08	1.14	1.05
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	—	—	—	17.8	19.9	16.7	—	21.6	29.4	18.7
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	—	—	31	78	10	—	46	160	175
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	—	—	—	127	282	107	—	74	440	406
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	—	—	—	533	975	233	—	302	573	670
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	—	—	175	610	118	—	202	212	389
All other times	—	—	—	218	685	136	—	101	469	750
Worked in MSA of residence	—	—	—	1 126	2 287	502	—	633	1 774	2 679
Bellingham city	—	—	—	781	1 534	383	—	472	586	513
Ferndale city	—	—	—	29	64	9	—	24	41	45
Lynden city	—	—	—	7	20	9	—	—	29	315
Remainder of Whatcom County	—	—	—	309	669	101	—	137	1 118	1 806
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	—	—	44	458	117	—	116	188	84
Everett city	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	49	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	—	—	—	—	20	10	—	—	15	12
Seattle city	—	—	—	16	9	14	—	7	11	2
Remainder of King County	—	—	—	25	20	—	—	8	—	11
Anacortes city	—	—	—	3	15	11	—	—	—	—
Burlington city	—	—	—	—	9	7	—	21	6	—
Mount Vernon city	—	—	—	—	42	30	—	29	18	12
Sedro-Wailey city	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	17	13
Remainder of Skagit County	—	—	—	—	50	29	—	19	33	—
Canada	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Worked elsewhere	—	—	—	—	260	16	—	32	39	24

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 105.99	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	10 203	5 119	4 524	8 131	35	5 029	7 883	3 164	610	916
Native	9 146	4 404	3 945	7 636	35	4 794	7 278	3 026	570	347
Foreign born	1 057	715	579	495	—	235	605	138	40	569
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	37	15	—	38	—	18	44	—	—	29
Persons 5 years and over	9 362	4 837	4 224	7 503	35	4 655	7 180	2 850	566	894
In linguistically isolated households	83	28	—	60	—	49	136	—	—	46
Speak a language other than English	736	400	166	521	—	271	707	136	—	172
Do not speak English "very well"	277	125	83	127	—	88	340	29	—	74
Speak Spanish	258	86	114	149	—	96	452	21	—	16
Do not speak English "very well"	107	16	66	42	—	22	238	9	—	6
Linguistically isolated	—	2	—	—	—	—	106	—	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	71	81	—	101	—	49	63	8	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	57	42	—	26	—	30	22	6	—	—
Linguistically isolated	55	23	—	28	—	37	12	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 765	1 334	892	2 123	—	1 425	2 238	911	152	99
Preprimary school	202	109	75	125	—	97	166	107	19	13
Public school	99	72	46	91	—	74	99	97	—	7
Elementary or high school	2 288	1 014	602	1 580	—	1 069	1 716	595	127	34
Public school	1 611	955	580	1 522	—	980	1 486	592	127	34
College	275	211	215	418	—	259	356	209	6	52
Public college	244	177	168	336	—	231	315	190	—	41
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	6 161	3 468	3 176	5 107	35	3 011	4 674	1 906	410	771
Less than 9th grade	730	228	107	326	—	162	433	121	—	36
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	610	563	422	660	—	331	581	286	7	100
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	2 216	1 241	966	1 873	17	1 195	1 567	622	100	198
Some college, no degree	1 488	872	821	1 204	—	728	1 120	510	71	179
Associate degree	327	188	301	339	—	152	290	127	22	61
Bachelor's degree	498	282	371	482	18	322	498	173	127	118
Graduate or professional degree	292	94	188	223	—	121	185	67	83	79
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.3	77.2	83.3	80.7	100.0	83.6	78.3	78.6	98.3	82.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.8	10.8	17.6	13.8	51.4	14.7	14.6	12.6	51.2	25.6
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	143	134	223	330	—	370	257	665	—	222
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 996	1 660	1 522	1 737	—	1 547	1 745	1 762	1 390	960
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 453	2 070	1 561	2 436	—	2 085	2 202	1 990	1 897	575
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	9 362	4 837	4 224	7 503	35	4 655	7 180	2 850	566	894
Some house	4 813	2 674	2 212	3 727	17	2 787	4 062	1 449	209	338
Different house in United States	4 408	1 999	1 835	3 706	18	1 854	3 007	1 379	310	355
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	176	66	182	594	—	334	432	382	46	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	2 760	1 120	720	1 810	—	923	1 625	576	119	174
Different MSA/PMSA	933	560	726	872	18	430	757	324	145	154
Not in an MSA/PMSA	539	253	207	430	—	167	193	97	—	27
Abroad	141	164	177	70	—	14	111	22	47	201
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	5 709	—	2 421	5 131	—	353	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	4 257	—	1 796	3 952	—	301	—	—	—	—
Rural population	4 494	5 119	2 103	3 000	35	4 676	7 883	3 164	610	916
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 811	2 328	602	789	—	2 433	2 120	2 315	352	722
On farms	769	123	228	310	—	307	440	46	38	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	4 342	2 257	2 177	3 725	35	2 376	3 721	1 182	275	462
Car, truck, or van	3 634	1 959	1 956	3 491	—	2 117	3 402	1 087	210	412
Drove alone	3 254	1 792	1 731	3 042	—	1 951	2 903	873	175	360
Carpooled	380	167	225	449	—	166	499	214	35	52
Public transportation (including taxicab)	11	4	—	4	—	11	—	10	—	18
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	11	4	—	4	—	11	—	10	—	18
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	252	147	56	64	—	96	97	24	19	—
Other means	32	41	16	48	—	12	28	23	9	10
Worked at home	413	106	149	118	35	140	194	38	37	22
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.06	1.05	1.07	1.07	—	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.10	1.07
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.6	16.1	18.8	17.6	—	17.2	19.5	20.6	30.4	24.1
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	167	225	162	311	—	143	268	73	4	32
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	695	396	424	677	—	402	550	230	24	62
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	1 332	594	699	985	—	717	1 192	378	85	149
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	710	394	256	585	—	387	506	165	50	101
All other times	1 025	542	487	1 049	—	587	1 011	298	75	96
Worked in MSA of residence	4 254	2 124	2 064	3 578	35	2 331	3 628	1 119	270	292
Bellingham city	547	356	604	1 285	—	1 097	1 697	469	99	21
Ferndale city	85	74	168	816	—	172	88	105	4	6
Lynden city	1 691	31	74	86	—	61	335	16	—	—
Remainder of Whatcom County	1 931	1 663	1 218	1 391	35	1 001	1 508	529	167	265
Worked outside MSA of residence	88	133	113	147	—	45	93	63	5	170
Everett city	10	—	7	23	—	—	13	—	—	—
Remainder of Snohomish County	9	3	9	8	—	6	9	4	—	—
Seattle city	—	—	18	6	—	6	3	14	—	—
Remainder of King County	—	9	—	7	—	—	—	5	—	36
Anacortes city	10	3	2	12	—	—	7	—	—	—
Burlington city	—	—	—	8	—	5	2	—	—	—
Mount Vernon city	13	8	—	21	—	—	14	6	5	—
Sedro-Woolley city	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Skagit County	26	—	9	22	—	6	36	5	—	—
Canada	20	69	28	7	—	—	9	8	—	125
Worked elsewhere	—	41	40	33	—	22	—	21	—	9

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Whatcom County						
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	99 170	99 170	43 268	3 288	3 261	4 007	5 157	5 873	5 040	5 210
In labor force	64 846	64 846	27 746	2 112	2 203	2 536	3 124	3 868	3 468	3 555
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.4	65.4	64.1	64.2	67.6	63.3	60.6	65.9	68.8	68.2
Civilian labor force	64 773	64 773	27 728	2 112	2 203	2 536	3 124	3 868	3 451	3 545
Employed	61 657	61 657	26 416	2 011	2 070	2 426	3 002	3 600	3 318	3 381
Unemployed	3 116	3 116	1 312	101	133	110	122	268	133	164
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.8	6.0	4.3	3.9	6.9	3.9	4.6
Not in labor force	34 324	34 324	15 522	1 176	1 058	1 471	2 033	2 005	1 572	1 655
Institutionalized persons	1 531	1 531	1 173	—	50	197	473	53	—	—
Enrolled in school	6 263	6 263	4 150	150	131	142	236	366	253	251
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	13 390	13 390	5 827	507	460	613	856	837	515	625
Females 16 years and over	50 785	50 785	22 747	1 678	1 593	2 124	2 846	2 959	2 593	2 600
In labor force	28 817	28 817	13 148	928	925	1 137	1 533	1 658	1 560	1 519
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.7	56.7	57.8	55.3	58.1	53.5	53.9	56.0	60.2	58.4
Civilian labor force	28 817	28 817	13 148	928	925	1 137	1 533	1 658	1 560	1 519
Employed	27 422	27 422	12 526	890	876	1 085	1 486	1 523	1 474	1 473
Unemployed	1 395	1 395	622	38	49	52	47	135	86	46
Percent of civilian labor force	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.1	5.3	4.6	3.1	8.1	5.5	3.0
With own children under 6 years	7 437	7 437	2 710	179	265	247	391	478	393	419
In labor force	4 202	4 202	1 564	110	157	118	239	248	190	227
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8 085	8 085	2 599	321	261	227	400	397	583	382
In labor force	6 259	6 259	2 138	218	189	194	333	309	456	313
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	10 277	10 277	3 350	261	397	378	508	615	518	550
All parents present in household in labor force	5 516	5 516	1 806	145	234	187	306	318	250	300
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	20 369	20 369	6 147	686	660	572	975	1 021	1 394	982
All parents present in household in labor force	14 125	14 125	4 596	403	490	445	754	745	974	717
Persons 16 to 19 years	7 643	7 643	3 780	198	209	215	288	315	384	303
Not enrolled in school	1 375	1 375	508	33	71	46	60	79	27	56
Unemployed or not in labor force	415	415	176	5	33	20	28	33	8	13
Not high school graduate	456	456	190	17	18	10	44	28	15	24
Employed	187	187	67	12	10	—	16	6	7	11
Unemployed	104	104	45	5	8	10	7	16	—	—
Not in labor force	165	165	78	—	—	—	21	6	8	13
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	61 657	61 657	26 416	2 011	2 070	2 426	3 002	3 600	3 318	3 381
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 730	6 730	2 961	228	175	217	305	314	594	440
Professional specialty occupations	7 849	7 849	4 192	256	172	225	556	451	687	633
Technicians and related support occupations	1 663	1 663	751	12	63	84	70	153	79	113
Sales occupations	7 905	7 905	3 719	276	215	367	340	373	454	663
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 775	8 775	3 916	307	342	336	420	504	444	446
Private household occupations	173	173	75	13	7	—	—	7	—	17
Protective service occupations	824	824	288	20	43	27	26	25	55	46
Service occupations, except protective and household	8 202	8 202	4 046	197	242	322	382	643	361	276
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3 117	3 117	530	94	81	60	84	97	79	72
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	8 012	8 012	2 759	354	449	376	428	470	252	345
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	3 019	3 019	1 221	84	134	159	163	229	122	126
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 605	2 605	847	109	62	93	111	138	60	105
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 783	2 783	1 111	61	85	153	117	196	131	99
Construction	5 398	5 398	1 836	249	269	176	246	359	224	250
Manufacturing	8 815	8 815	3 227	308	313	316	530	589	455	506
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 480	3 480	1 213	137	131	170	211	172	161	158
Wholesale and retail trade	15 882	15 882	7 942	519	492	804	639	1 014	755	784
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 046	3 046	1 219	118	88	81	151	104	220	277
Business and repair services	2 189	2 189	888	94	134	78	144	115	136	147
Professional and related services	14 374	14 374	7 345	330	375	560	787	856	897	918
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	61 657	61 657	26 416	2 011	2 070	2 426	3 002	3 600	3 318	3 381
Private wage and salary workers	45 521	45 521	19 512	1 493	1 519	2 022	2 145	2 812	2 232	2 300
Government workers	9 523	9 523	4 850	180	301	308	606	508	660	632
Local government workers	3 565	3 565	1 593	103	139	179	289	187	286	225
Self-employed workers	6 116	6 116	1 954	298	244	86	243	280	392	417
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	73 040	73 040	32 427	2 317	2 378	2 786	3 465	4 278	3 728	3 870
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	51 723	51 723	21 864	1 692	1 784	2 086	2 541	2 997	2 724	2 971
50 to 52 weeks	32 108	32 108	12 466	1 180	1 214	1 524	1 745	1 678	1 938	1 956
40 to 49 weeks	7 385	7 385	3 294	251	227	176	353	562	330	389
27 to 39 weeks	4 232	4 232	2 107	78	152	219	185	274	213	251
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 777	10 777	5 427	288	332	337	470	656	453	429
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	82 510	82 510	35 600	2 680	2 663	3 134	3 683	4 921	4 423	4 492
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 030	2 030	803	82	68	126	79	178	91	99
With a mobility limitation	1 246	1 246	590	38	33	86	70	167	66	52
In labor force	361	361	207	—	14	68	7	47	21	12
With a self-care limitation	1 351	1 351	503	71	46	56	48	101	57	87
With a work disability	6 680	6 680	2 772	193	159	421	282	570	261	229
In labor force	3 265	3 265	1 302	86	91	237	153	165	126	120
Prevented from working	2 766	2 766	1 186	97	37	175	112	355	104	93
No work disability	75 830	75 830	32 828	2 487	2 504	2 713	3 401	4 351	4 162	4 263
In labor force	59 995	59 995	25 884	1 931	2 024	2 242	2 868	3 656	3 240	3 354
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 056	15 056	6 477	608	548	676	1 001	899	600	708
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 230	2 230	1 033	73	78	83	100	152	71	49
With a mobility limitation	1 694	1 694	820	39	43	71	91	117	57	49
With a self-care limitation	1 209	1 209	512	66	53	51	48	79	43	17
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	4 672	4 672	1 970	164	187	146	314	259	231	289
Mean family income (dollars)	25 199	25 199	26 121	26 336	18 984	17 975	21 168	16 749	34 836	22 723
1 worker	8 765	8 765	3 053	325	327	332	410	448	503	492
Mean family income (dollars)	35 964	35 964	34 407	33 234	33 417	31 707	28 312	20 384	45 109	40 408
2 or more workers	19 091	19 091	6 601	702	715	710	937	864	1 148	1 150
Mean family income (dollars)	48 951	48 951	49 788	49 991	52 502	42 353	44 709	34 557	63 233	56 396

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County—Con.			Bellingham city, Whatcom County						
	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	5 467	4 966	6 380	358	13	3 443	5 157	5 873	552	—
In labor force	3 576	3 025	4 137	161	—	2 205	3 124	3 868	258	—
Percent of persons 16 years and over	65.4	60.9	64.8	45.0	—	64.0	60.6	65.9	46.7	—
Civilian labor force	3 576	3 025	4 137	161	—	2 205	3 124	3 868	258	—
Employed	3 431	2 938	3 947	155	—	2 121	3 002	3 600	240	—
Unemployed	145	87	190	6	—	84	122	268	18	—
Percent of civilian labor force	4.1	2.9	4.6	3.7	—	3.8	3.9	6.9	7.0	—
Not in labor force	1 891	1 941	2 243	197	13	1 238	2 033	2 005	294	—
Institutionalized persons	39	—	218	—	—	197	473	53	178	—
Enrolled in school	295	365	637	29	—	121	236	366	19	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	984	983	803	109	13	497	856	837	74	—
Females 16 years and over	2 872	2 629	3 301	171	6	1 845	2 846	2 959	187	—
In labor force	1 666	1 426	1 895	72	—	995	1 533	1 658	111	—
Percent of females 16 years and over	58.0	54.2	57.4	42.1	—	53.9	53.9	56.0	59.4	—
Civilian labor force	1 666	1 426	1 895	72	—	995	1 533	1 658	111	—
Employed	1 604	1 383	1 777	72	—	960	1 486	1 523	99	—
Unemployed	62	43	118	—	—	35	47	135	12	—
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	3.0	6.2	—	—	3.5	3.1	8.1	10.8	—
With own children under 6 years	369	232	423	13	—	195	391	478	15	—
In labor force	246	126	228	6	—	92	239	248	15	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	424	359	243	28	—	190	400	397	—	—
In labor force	333	278	202	14	—	164	333	309	—	—
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	452	265	451	18	—	292	508	615	14	—
All parents present in household in labor force	275	129	238	11	—	133	306	318	14	—
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 034	742	607	67	—	455	975	1 021	—	—
All parents present in household in labor force	700	488	421	5	—	358	754	745	—	—
Persons 16 to 19 years	353	268	374	16	—	178	288	315	12	—
Not enrolled in school	61	45	65	—	—	37	60	79	12	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	—	27	—	—	20	28	33	4	—
Not high school graduate	19	8	8	—	—	10	44	28	12	—
Employed	10	8	—	—	—	—	16	6	8	—
Unemployed	9	—	—	—	—	10	7	16	4	—
Not in labor force	—	—	8	—	—	—	21	6	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 431	2 938	3 947	155	—	2 121	3 002	3 600	240	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	492	505	502	13	—	194	305	314	6	—
Professional specialty occupations	533	967	575	6	—	162	556	451	32	—
Technicians and related support occupations	84	49	161	—	—	66	70	153	12	—
Sales occupations	466	457	691	42	—	309	340	373	26	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	556	300	561	16	—	305	420	504	16	—
Private household occupations	—	—	18	7	—	7	—	7	—	—
Protective service occupations	61	7	60	—	—	27	26	25	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	444	284	575	13	—	276	382	643	38	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	51	47	99	—	—	46	84	97	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	400	183	303	20	—	346	428	470	65	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	113	28	132	20	—	153	163	229	28	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	106	52	127	13	—	83	111	138	11	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	125	59	143	5	—	147	117	196	6	—
Construction	296	206	284	5	—	144	246	359	39	—
Manufacturing	461	227	286	18	—	301	530	589	50	—
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	136	90	177	6	—	139	211	172	12	—
Wholesale and retail trade	1 019	634	1 452	73	—	694	639	1 014	44	—
Finance, insurance, and real estate	191	175	178	8	—	81	151	104	—	—
Business and repair services	113	58	104	7	—	78	144	115	6	—
Professional and related services	829	1 263	966	25	—	456	787	856	42	—
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 431	2 938	3 947	155	—	2 121	3 002	3 600	240	—
Private wage and salary workers	2 521	1 740	2 928	128	—	1 773	2 145	2 812	189	—
Government workers	652	813	631	19	—	267	606	508	39	—
Local government workers	182	265	169	6	—	162	289	187	12	—
Self-employed workers	236	385	370	—	—	71	243	280	12	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 927	3 539	4 832	192	—	2 405	3 465	4 278	414	—
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 896	2 452	2 993	150	—	1 834	2 541	2 997	312	—
50 to 52 weeks	1 835	1 415	1 546	137	—	1 355	1 745	1 678	140	—
40 to 49 weeks	526	473	498	—	—	124	353	562	37	—
27 to 39 weeks	192	261	329	6	—	202	185	274	41	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	558	558	1 146	10	—	312	470	656	32	—
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 324	3 874	5 298	230	—	2 718	3 683	4 921	300	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	97	89	7	—	126	79	178	23	—
With a mobility limitation	32	49	57	7	—	86	70	167	23	—
In labor force	—	10	45	—	—	68	7	47	6	—
With a self-care limitation	20	77	39	7	—	56	48	101	11	—
With a work disability	238	178	446	27	—	343	282	570	70	—
In labor force	105	91	228	6	—	196	153	165	42	—
Prevented from working	83	77	145	21	—	138	112	355	28	—
No work disability	4 086	3 696	4 852	203	—	2 375	3 401	4 351	230	—
In labor force	3 367	2 836	3 848	142	—	1 984	2 868	3 656	216	—
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 104	1 092	864	128	13	528	1 001	899	74	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	170	177	151	7	6	64	100	152	24	—
With a mobility limitation	126	150	123	—	6	52	91	117	24	—
With a self-care limitation	96	89	62	7	—	32	48	79	—	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	354	341	262	47	7	109	314	259	7	—
Mean family income (dollars)	29 488	43 808	22 778	32 972	24 472	18 810	21 168	16 749	4 715	—
1 worker	416	327	504	33	—	269	410	448	—	—
Mean family income (dollars)	39 176	86 333	42 247	27 564	—	33 807	28 312	20 384	—	—
2 or more workers	1 119	944	799	52	—	587	937	864	42	—
Mean family income (dollars)	59 177	72 350	53 791	40 688	—	43 186	44 709	34 557	24 274	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.							Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	3 428	3 281	985	4 496	5 676	4 966	5 040	2 930	3 248	564
In labor force	2 495	2 245	614	2 933	3 499	3 025	3 319	1 951	2 203	331
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.8	68.4	62.3	65.2	61.6	60.9	65.9	66.6	67.8	58.7
Civilian labor force	2 487	2 235	614	2 933	3 499	3 025	3 319	1 951	2 203	331
Employed	2 388	2 130	609	2 812	3 248	2 938	3 173	1 856	2 070	305
Unemployed	99	105	5	121	251	87	146	95	133	26
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	4.7	.8	4.1	7.2	2.9	4.4	4.9	6.0	7.9
Not in labor force	933	1 036	371	1 563	2 177	1 941	1 721	979	1 045	233
Institutionalized persons	15	—	—	39	—	—	218	—	50	—
Enrolled in school	152	168	35	267	1 801	365	591	121	131	21
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	331	343	223	834	183	983	544	398	447	116
Females 16 years and over	1 840	1 719	534	2 367	2 969	2 629	2 675	1 507	1 587	279
In labor force	1 237	1 087	253	1 360	1 829	1 426	1 587	856	925	142
Percent of females 16 years and over	67.2	63.2	47.4	57.5	61.6	54.2	59.3	56.8	58.3	50.9
Civilian labor force	1 237	1 087	253	1 360	1 829	1 426	1 587	856	925	142
Employed	1 205	1 017	253	1 313	1 714	1 383	1 501	818	876	125
Unemployed	32	70	—	47	115	43	86	38	49	17
Percent of civilian labor force	2.6	6.4	—	3.5	6.3	3.0	5.4	4.4	5.3	12.0
With own children under 6 years	427	188	91	297	59	232	324	166	265	52
In labor force	232	106	48	198	43	126	211	104	157	26
With own children 6 to 17 years only	231	394	36	322	101	359	141	293	261	37
In labor force	214	329	36	247	91	278	123	204	189	30
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	507	297	78	366	79	265	311	243	397	86
All parents present in household in labor force	208	161	48	221	55	129	202	134	234	54
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	590	872	96	790	167	742	372	619	660	117
All parents present in household in labor force	461	713	78	528	148	488	318	398	490	87
Persons 16 to 19 years	238	244	29	290	1 561	268	341	182	209	37
Not enrolled in school	111	8	19	36	36	45	65	33	71	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	51	8	—	—	5	—	27	5	33	—
Not high school graduate	57	8	—	10	5	8	8	17	18	—
Employed	19	—	—	10	—	8	—	12	10	—
Unemployed	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	8	—
Not in labor force	30	8	—	—	5	—	8	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 388	2 130	609	2 812	3 248	2 938	3 173	1 856	2 070	305
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	130	383	68	429	256	505	358	215	175	23
Professional specialty occupations	205	483	63	425	431	967	411	250	172	63
Technicians and related support occupations	41	30	29	49	107	49	145	12	63	18
Sales occupations	311	310	128	409	439	457	575	234	215	58
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	441	263	47	477	663	300	464	291	342	31
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	46	—	8	6	7	—
Protective service occupations	28	22	6	61	34	7	52	20	43	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	452	216	74	365	785	284	518	184	242	46
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	59	46	6	31	48	47	66	94	81	14
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	357	149	90	289	135	183	227	334	449	30
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	139	115	50	106	74	28	116	64	134	6
Transportation and material moving occupations	98	60	37	65	60	52	119	96	62	10
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	127	53	11	106	170	59	114	56	85	6
Construction	139	94	55	236	134	206	179	244	269	32
Manufacturing	353	280	105	357	204	227	213	290	313	15
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	115	119	14	91	100	90	144	131	131	31
Wholesale and retail trade	853	500	231	832	1 149	634	1 279	446	492	110
Finance, insurance, and real estate	121	133	29	180	95	175	142	110	88	—
Business and repair services	61	95	10	97	136	58	81	87	134	—
Professional and related services	562	658	133	685	1 112	1 263	766	305	375	104
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 388	2 130	609	2 812	3 248	2 938	3 173	1 856	2 070	305
Private wage and salary workers	2 067	1 377	454	1 987	2 430	1 740	2 410	1 365	1 519	249
Government workers	234	468	105	584	694	813	513	161	301	41
Local government workers	94	202	24	174	69	265	109	97	139	17
Self-employed workers	87	251	50	219	124	385	232	298	244	15
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 747	2 384	680	3 206	5 183	3 539	3 934	2 125	2 378	381
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 966	1 738	569	2 336	2 684	2 452	2 285	1 542	1 784	252
50 to 52 weeks	1 178	1 179	354	1 435	664	1 415	1 186	1 043	1 214	169
40 to 49 weeks	433	199	107	459	245	473	302	251	227	52
27 to 39 weeks	144	199	77	159	287	261	272	72	152	17
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	408	288	53	497	1 092	558	1 051	278	332	25
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 045	2 861	736	3 525	5 460	3 874	4 247	2 450	2 663	416
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	59	28	40	27	97	89	75	68	—
With a mobility limitation	36	44	16	22	13	49	57	31	33	—
In labor force	19	5	—	—	—	10	45	—	14	—
With a self-care limitation	50	47	28	20	19	77	39	64	46	—
With a work disability	266	170	41	180	274	178	371	166	159	78
In labor force	104	61	25	95	179	91	185	80	91	41
Prevented from working	129	78	16	35	77	77	120	76	37	37
No work disability	2 779	2 691	695	3 345	5 186	3 696	3 876	2 284	2 504	338
In labor force	2 354	2 107	575	2 756	3 287	2 836	3 103	1 789	2 024	258
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	360	410	249	932	216	1 092	575	480	535	148
With a mobility or self-care limitation	107	57	22	145	39	177	133	66	72	19
With a mobility limitation	84	43	22	101	25	150	105	39	37	19
With a self-care limitation	35	37	—	96	27	89	62	59	53	19
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	105	184	78	279	45	341	195	117	180	37
Mean family income (dollars)	18 332	34 366	13 985	28 061	25 324	43 808	17 558	23 670	18 770	15 514
1 worker	414	302	88	333	125	327	304	292	327	63
Mean family income (dollars)	20 977	42 478	26 920	38 597	27 853	86 333	19 261	33 875	33 417	22 742
2 or more workers	615	699	172	880	247	944	562	650	715	123
Mean family income (dollars)	35 707	62 007	50 716	63 466	34 173	72 350	38 786	50 736	52 502	38 379

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	1 759	4 225	971	—	1 340	3 064	4 243
In labor force	—	—	—	1 223	2 941	643	—	818	2 104	2 910
Percent of persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	69.5	69.6	66.2	—	61.0	68.7	68.6
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	1 216	2 931	643	—	818	2 100	2 905
Employed	—	—	—	1 188	2 772	619	—	774	1 999	2 792
Unemployed	—	—	—	28	159	24	—	44	101	113
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	2.3	5.4	3.7	—	5.4	4.8	3.9
Not in labor force	—	—	—	536	1 284	328	—	522	960	1 333
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	—	—	85	216	28	—	46	146	161
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	—	—	—	172	402	150	—	259	332	562
Females 16 years and over	—	—	—	874	2 066	505	—	626	1 518	2 098
In labor force	—	—	—	473	1 266	306	—	308	931	1 200
Percent of females 16 years and over	—	—	—	54.1	61.3	60.6	—	49.2	61.3	57.2
Civilian labor force	—	—	—	473	1 266	306	—	308	931	1 200
Employed	—	—	—	457	1 220	291	—	276	877	1 147
Unemployed	—	—	—	16	46	15	—	32	54	53
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	3.4	3.6	4.9	—	10.4	5.8	4.4
With own children under 6 years	—	—	—	205	328	72	—	99	241	447
In labor force	—	—	—	84	179	48	—	17	127	241
With own children 6 to 17 years only	—	—	—	189	346	102	—	102	331	416
In labor force	—	—	—	127	277	86	—	79	280	342
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	221	472	86	—	140	407	633
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	89	252	54	—	36	192	312
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	—	—	—	522	886	244	—	235	884	1 250
All parents present in household in labor force	—	—	—	261	639	172	—	103	650	855
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	—	—	140	274	63	—	33	223	315
Not enrolled in school	—	—	—	19	37	25	—	—	36	80
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	—	—	13	9	—	—	12	19
Not high school graduate	—	—	—	7	24	9	—	—	6	20
Employed	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	—	—	9
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	6	11
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	1 188	2 772	619	—	774	1 999	2 792
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	—	211	372	63	—	144	180	203
Professional specialty occupations	—	—	—	204	570	108	—	164	177	242
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	—	49	84	35	—	16	40	38
Sales occupations	—	—	—	144	535	57	—	116	124	300
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	—	—	181	399	79	—	97	241	362
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	10	—	8
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	33	40	—	—	8	29	26
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	—	—	145	202	79	—	57	278	329
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	—	33	66	20	—	33	240	459
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	—	—	—	103	255	111	—	76	353	345
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	—	—	7	76	7	—	16	74	142
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	—	—	68	41	—	8	154	199
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—	—	78	88	19	—	29	109	139
Construction	—	—	—	130	195	60	—	105	287	232
Manufacturing	—	—	—	175	401	104	—	83	333	380
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	—	—	42	144	45	—	33	177	193
Wholesale and retail trade	—	—	—	255	553	187	—	173	358	618
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	—	—	87	248	11	—	36	49	80
Business and repair services	—	—	—	41	137	16	—	23	42	126
Professional and related services	—	—	—	239	785	144	—	200	379	490
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	—	—	—	1 188	2 772	619	—	774	1 999	2 792
Private wage and salary workers	—	—	—	855	1 846	534	—	518	1 356	1 973
Government workers	—	—	—	192	527	68	—	118	419	295
Local government workers	—	—	—	84	201	8	—	60	206	135
Self-employed workers	—	—	—	141	367	17	—	138	195	455
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	—	—	—	1 344	3 190	721	—	898	2 276	3 131
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	—	—	—	986	2 402	560	—	708	1 721	2 193
50 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	759	1 602	400	—	360	987	1 520
40 to 49 weeks	—	—	—	131	282	67	—	196	313	264
27 to 39 weeks	—	—	—	14	174	33	—	57	160	164
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	—	—	—	165	376	61	—	95	287	533
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	—	—	—	1 562	3 756	799	—	1 051	2 689	3 602
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	32	71	10	—	—	65	80
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	22	36	10	—	—	34	59
In labor force	—	—	—	16	12	—	—	—	12	17
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	10	59	—	—	—	37	45
With a work disability	—	—	—	91	188	58	—	75	282	344
In labor force	—	—	—	65	95	10	—	43	132	177
Prevented from working	—	—	—	26	77	48	—	25	118	138
No work disability	—	—	—	1 471	3 568	741	—	976	2 407	3 258
In labor force	—	—	—	1 133	2 779	611	—	745	1 929	2 654
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	190	459	172	—	289	371	636
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	—	—	14	27	25	—	18	55	101
With a mobility limitation	—	—	—	14	27	25	—	18	42	92
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	6	17	—	—	—	32	52
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	—	—	—	47	211	75	—	67	110	172
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	36 677	25 953	34 797	—	37 971	14 538	16 543
1 worker	—	—	—	201	404	83	—	200	324	432
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	49 063	43 346	41 498	—	77 186	26 766	33 570
2 or more workers	—	—	—	449	978	239	—	237	708	948
Mean family income (dollars)	—	—	—	65 143	57 395	43 385	—	89 371	46 968	46 866

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 105.99	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	7 240	3 918	3 681	5 988	35	3 580	5 542	2 277	442	855
In labor force	4 541	2 414	2 446	3 910	35	2 515	3 917	1 391	298	509
Percent of persons 16 years and over	62.7	61.6	66.4	65.3	100.0	70.3	70.7	61.1	67.4	59.5
Civilian labor force	4 541	2 411	2 446	3 910	18	2 506	3 917	1 391	298	509
Employed	4 399	2 295	2 215	3 751	18	2 408	3 806	1 205	282	487
Unemployed	142	116	231	159	—	98	111	186	16	22
Percent of civilian labor force	3.1	4.8	9.4	4.1	—	3.9	2.8	13.4	5.4	4.3
Not in labor force	2 699	1 504	1 235	2 078	—	1 065	1 625	886	144	346
Institutionalized persons	150	60	—	81	—	17	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	178	108	131	313	—	110	204	108	6	—
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	1 272	662	559	794	—	365	551	283	74	165
Females 16 years and over	3 757	2 026	1 766	3 043	—	1 884	2 735	1 119	229	419
In labor force	1 831	1 049	1 035	1 687	—	1 121	1 634	592	128	185
Percent of females 16 years and over	48.7	51.8	58.6	55.4	—	59.5	59.7	52.9	55.9	44.2
Civilian labor force	1 831	1 049	1 035	1 687	—	1 121	1 634	592	128	185
Employed	1 760	1 002	935	1 606	—	1 089	1 583	536	128	170
Unemployed	71	47	100	81	—	32	51	56	—	15
Percent of civilian labor force	3.9	4.5	9.7	4.8	—	2.9	3.1	9.5	—	8.1
With own children under 6 years	625	254	245	515	—	339	565	232	47	30
In labor force	334	145	174	284	—	210	352	121	29	36
With own children 6 to 17 years only	806	371	296	672	—	432	576	167	59	30
In labor force	567	277	233	514	—	323	423	121	32	17
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	1 023	337	356	738	—	467	855	373	58	35
All parents present in household in labor force	511	177	262	409	—	282	493	180	33	6
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	2 213	962	605	1 503	—	1 123	1 689	552	117	41
All parents present in household in labor force	1 509	646	460	988	—	765	1 097	339	53	17
Persons 16 to 19 years	516	250	239	431	—	289	427	177	21	37
Not enrolled in school	77	53	72	130	—	35	113	55	—	22
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	21	26	22	—	—	21	18	—	5
Not high school graduate	18	28	15	27	—	4	37	36	—	—
Employed	—	21	7	5	—	4	16	18	—	—
Unemployed	9	—	8	—	—	—	13	7	—	—
Not in labor force	9	7	—	22	—	—	8	11	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 399	2 295	2 215	3 751	18	2 408	3 806	1 205	282	487
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	396	247	278	402	—	183	373	125	95	84
Professional specialty occupations	340	165	162	340	—	168	294	121	51	66
Technicians and related support occupations	90	36	75	133	—	67	76	37	28	15
Sales occupations	512	306	172	356	—	304	521	122	26	84
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	547	325	466	418	—	312	523	183	10	52
Private household occupations	16	6	—	—	—	15	8	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	54	60	51	55	—	42	51	14	—	10
Service occupations, except protective and household	599	318	225	493	—	337	384	191	28	19
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	532	122	138	141	—	164	352	70	18	10
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	576	285	356	759	—	362	639	144	19	57
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	187	190	84	318	—	208	195	83	7	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	306	136	109	180	—	86	222	55	—	26
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	244	99	99	156	18	160	168	60	—	59
Construction	450	199	130	422	—	192	470	83	21	41
Manufacturing	552	344	465	843	—	398	636	205	37	14
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	200	193	213	204	18	161	202	66	13	70
Wholesale and retail trade	1 072	570	400	797	—	553	954	261	8	133
Finance, insurance, and real estate	227	119	161	145	—	103	202	61	22	78
Business and repair services	92	116	65	99	—	137	112	24	15	35
Professional and related services	813	342	372	898	—	483	623	294	114	69
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	4 399	2 295	2 215	3 751	18	2 408	3 806	1 205	282	487
Private wage and salary workers	3 313	1 632	1 727	2 920	—	1 895	2 979	867	132	329
Government workers	399	350	291	441	18	216	443	254	49	90
Local government workers	108	127	108	156	—	125	207	113	19	62
Self-employed workers	615	290	185	334	—	274	367	76	83	68
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 995	2 665	2 602	4 289	35	2 793	4 327	1 567	324	572
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 505	1 994	2 039	3 237	35	1 933	3 197	1 159	198	414
50 to 52 weeks	2 445	1 446	1 283	1 976	—	1 364	2 174	555	94	251
40 to 49 weeks	457	194	198	579	17	178	328	192	42	123
27 to 39 weeks	181	118	273	212	18	160	206	107	7	—
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	768	338	223	533	—	469	587	143	75	62
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	5 704	3 093	3 059	5 061	18	3 101	4 895	1 953	368	670
With a mobility or self-care limitation	138	96	75	177	—	152	99	59	11	19
With a mobility limitation	73	54	23	97	—	49	66	43	7	19
In labor force	11	6	—	30	—	6	23	7	—	—
With a self-care limitation	101	74	75	102	—	116	75	40	4	—
With a work disability	397	324	272	536	—	291	408	212	15	12
In labor force	188	158	140	300	—	137	222	76	8	—
Prevented from working	151	143	122	187	—	110	146	120	7	12
No work disability	5 307	2 769	2 787	4 525	18	2 810	4 487	1 741	353	658
In labor force	4 239	2 169	2 261	3 569	18	2 281	3 599	1 274	290	489
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	1 386	762	622	846	—	453	647	324	74	185
With a mobility or self-care limitation	234	71	92	159	—	49	103	42	29	21
With a mobility limitation	129	50	64	134	—	30	85	33	29	7
With a self-care limitation	152	27	61	76	—	40	51	24	7	21
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	397	224	232	269	—	119	188	156	25	76
Mean family income (dollars)	20 666	21 164	46 464	27 834	—	20 289	18 071	19 587	31 047	24 919
1 worker	750	398	333	652	—	407	489	232	38	87
Mean family income (dollars)	35 334	37 659	42 125	32 448	—	29 099	32 517	32 043	15 836	69 471
2 or more workers	1 626	806	815	1 215	—	868	1 455	421	94	143
Mean family income (dollars)	46 083	47 058	41 919	44 001	—	41 995	47 439	40 369	50 472	58 269

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Whatcom County						
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	48 645	48 645	21 277	1 650	1 633	2 110	2 548	3 253	2 326	2 697
Less than \$5,000	2 453	2 453	1 422	46	83	142	58	329	37	103
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 395	4 395	2 336	103	74	143	242	571	91	249
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 644	4 644	2 339	115	152	227	300	435	97	140
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 763	9 763	4 658	361	334	521	561	763	302	366
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 403	8 403	3 557	319	326	353	605	577	324	440
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9 014	9 014	3 186	326	311	416	392	308	539	575
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 543	6 543	2 450	267	203	244	257	263	579	513
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 793	1 793	692	67	81	29	67	7	159	177
\$100,000 or more	1 637	1 637	637	46	69	35	66	—	198	134
Median (dollars)	28 367	28 367	24 714	30 897	30 648	25 679	26 456	18 610	45 224	36 018
Mean (dollars)	35 506	35 506	32 500	37 313	37 133	29 746	31 407	21 868	49 388	42 064
Families	32 528	32 528	11 624	1 191	1 229	1 188	1 661	1 571	1 882	1 931
Median income (dollars)	35 007	35 007	33 705	35 922	33 984	34 028	29 840	24 605	48 762	40 362
Males 15 years and over, with income	47 429	47 429	20 127	1 565	1 604	1 838	2 280	2 859	2 387	2 547
Median income (dollars)	19 869	19 869	16 313	22 185	21 311	19 569	18 258	13 390	30 055	26 958
Percent year-round full-time workers	44.0	44.0	38.0	47.2	46.8	48.9	45.9	36.8	53.3	50.4
Median income (dollars)	30 252	30 252	28 646	30 516	30 493	27 257	26 794	21 079	35 871	34 617
Females 15 years and over, with income	44 047	44 047	20 767	1 400	1 376	1 924	2 651	2 666	2 074	2 255
Median income (dollars)	8 812	8 812	8 465	9 952	10 731	10 027	10 244	8 216	12 533	10 084
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.3	25.3	23.2	31.6	33.6	32.5	26.4	23.5	32.1	29.8
Median income (dollars)	17 528	17 528	17 998	17 746	17 344	15 515	21 218	17 479	23 041	21 798
Per capita income (dollars)	13 753	13 753	13 698	14 785	14 317	13 115	12 895	9 869	17 104	16 981
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	48 645	48 645	21 277	1 650	1 633	2 110	2 548	3 253	2 326	2 697
With earnings	39 074	39 074	16 713	1 320	1 324	1 630	1 987	2 418	1 939	2 184
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 821	34 821	32 052	35 568	36 453	29 575	31 902	23 487	47 556	42 316
With Social Security income	12 217	12 217	5 408	474	413	618	755	831	492	593
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 998	7 998	7 851	8 434	8 759	7 586	8 770	6 407	8 897	8 109
With public assistance income	2 803	2 803	1 341	76	108	168	165	330	74	119
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 282	4 282	4 157	3 154	4 287	3 816	5 185	4 347	4 350	4 523
With retirement income	7 908	7 908	3 482	262	237	427	510	441	425	519
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 102	10 102	9 267	8 339	11 160	6 573	4 890	7 608	13 118	12 790
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	42 040	42 040	41 737	42 161	42 324	36 382	36 211	27 579	54 904	47 283
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 302	41 302	40 492	42 023	39 955	33 873	32 903	26 633	57 950	48 114
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 732	42 732	42 833	42 254	44 126	38 473	39 429	28 801	51 780	46 643
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 482	45 482	46 838	45 180	45 628	38 601	38 856	30 721	56 688	50 311
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 154	47 154	49 298	46 009	47 316	39 794	36 254	31 595	61 312	54 484
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 102	44 102	45 055	44 643	44 547	37 758	40 925	29 708	52 294	47 537
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 567	19 567	19 713	17 221	20 081	30 035	22 492	17 267	20 819	19 304
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 001	16 001	16 520	11 352	13 330	14 735	20 167	14 130	20 819	12 391
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 566	27 566	26 999	21 559	38 025	45 128	28 398	23 095	—	30 507
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	32 528	32 528	11 624	1 191	1 229	1 188	1 661	1 571	1 882	1 931
Householder worked in 1989	26 016	26 016	9 034	925	967	926	1 257	1 192	1 583	1 556
With related children under 18 years	16 368	16 368	5 645	524	565	547	853	914	980	886
With related children under 5 years	6 762	6 762	2 462	140	269	242	370	444	328	399
Married-couple families	27 613	27 613	9 314	1 043	1 040	966	1 339	1 156	1 761	1 698
Householder worked in 1989	22 264	22 264	7 228	829	837	747	982	922	1 470	1 374
With related children under 18 years	12 907	12 907	4 030	437	433	400	602	650	880	706
With related children under 5 years	5 540	5 540	1 859	130	212	191	326	310	282	330
Female householder, no husband present	3 622	3 622	1 838	120	139	147	262	343	61	152
Householder worked in 1989	2 638	2 638	1 407	68	80	114	224	205	53	101
With related children under 18 years	2 671	2 671	1 350	71	108	80	206	223	61	112
With related children under 5 years	939	939	526	5	42	24	35	116	28	49
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	23 984	23 984	15 033	625	513	1 288	1 293	2 544	708	1 081
Nonfamily householder	16 117	16 117	9 653	459	404	922	887	1 682	444	766
65 years and over	4 723	4 723	2 317	178	128	274	312	456	135	208
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	123 108	123 108	48 164	4 146	4 183	4 665	6 082	7 349	6 731	6 668
Persons under 18 years	31 285	31 285	9 702	975	1 082	950	1 516	1 667	1 954	1 608
Related children under 18 years	31 105	31 105	9 623	970	1 082	950	1 507	1 636	1 949	1 592
Related children 5 to 17 years	22 650	22 650	6 885	762	724	639	1 095	1 134	1 516	1 148
Persons 65 years and over	15 056	15 056	6 477	608	548	676	1 001	899	600	708
Persons 75 years and over	5 988	5 988	2 983	207	140	316	434	506	175	186
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 405	2 405	927	37	80	81	91	219	60	133
Percent below poverty level	7.4	7.4	8.0	3.1	6.5	6.8	5.5	13.9	3.2	6.9
Householder worked in 1989	1 326	1 326	527	17	27	50	57	108	51	56
With related children under 18 years	1 878	1 878	760	29	69	67	81	194	60	103
With related children under 5 years	1 065	1 065	462	5	49	24	32	123	35	74
Married-couple families	1 175	1 175	318	5	24	31	41	104	19	69
Householder worked in 1989	676	676	179	—	13	16	33	77	10	17
With related children under 18 years	756	756	227	5	13	17	31	96	19	39
With related children under 5 years	411	411	128	—	13	—	22	49	4	31
Female householder, no husband present	1 082	1 082	539	32	56	42	41	106	30	64
Householder worked in 1989	553	553	298	17	14	26	24	22	30	39
With related children under 18 years	1 019	1 019	494	24	56	42	41	98	30	64
With related children under 5 years	618	618	329	5	36	24	10	74	20	43
Unrelated individuals	7 241	7 241	5 327	138	100	280	297	1 001	181	202
Nonfamily householder	3 601	3 601	2 654	84	61	163	136	621	58	107
65 years and over	1 039	1 039	537	43	31	74	37	210	33	43
Persons	15 142	15 142	8 033	236	331	512	615	1 841	349	614
Percent below poverty level	12.3	12.3	16.7	5.7	7.9	11.0	10.1	25.1	5.2	9.2
Persons under 18 years	4 034	4 034	1 398	44	127	117	194	487	87	200
Related children under 18 years	3 874	3 874	1 319	39	127	117	185	456	82	184
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 502	2 502	831	34	58	93	152	302	36	109
Persons 65 years and over	1 414	1 414	649	51	51	88	37	227	33	82
Persons 75 years and over	824	824	431	10	17	53	17	145	26	49
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	5 662	5 662	3 148	49	162	199	217	553	131	200
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	20 501	20 501	10 163	407	423	785	829	2 366	452	880
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	37 654	37 654	16 940	845	924	1 510	1 702	3 767	867	1 404

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County—Con.			Bellingham city, Whatcom County						
	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 835	2 668	3 384	190	7	1 810	2 548	3 253	293	—
Less than \$5,000	86	149	311	7	—	142	58	329	53	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	200	140	415	—	—	118	242	571	67	—
\$10,000 to \$14,999	230	263	351	21	—	166	300	435	49	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	587	291	931	32	7	416	561	763	91	—
\$25,000 to \$34,999	432	365	519	52	—	306	605	577	8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	563	409	364	38	—	385	392	308	18	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	467	509	257	32	—	225	257	263	7	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	178	282	83	—	—	29	67	7	—	—
\$100,000 or more	92	260	153	8	—	23	66	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	31 708	40 926	21 392	29 286	23 750	27 188	26 456	18 610	11 949	—
Mean (dollars)	39 899	54 901	32 225	34 608	24 472	30 207	31 407	21 868	14 537	—
Families	1 889	1 612	1 565	132	7	965	1 661	1 571	49	—
Median income (dollars)	39 507	52 000	28 974	31 429	23 750	36 599	29 840	24 605	19 327	—
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 577	2 256	3 016	179	7	1 553	2 280	2 859	358	—
Median income (dollars)	23 540	30 773	15 134	21 510	8 750	20 897	18 258	13 390	10 431	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	45.4	40.9	29.1	41.9	—	50.3	45.9	36.8	30.2	—
Median income (dollars)	34 926	41 363	25 893	24 327	—	29 120	26 794	21 079	15 909	—
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 585	2 409	2 965	146	6	1 658	2 651	2 666	187	—
Median income (dollars)	10 473	13 671	8 558	11 458	16 250	10 101	10 244	8 216	7 188	—
Percent year-round full-time workers	25.8	20.4	22.5	42.5	—	34.6	26.4	23.5	17.1	—
Median income (dollars)	18 491	23 857	15 981	19 167	—	14 963	21 218	17 479	10 833	—
Per capita income (dollars)	16 826	24 797	15 123	15 107	11 997	13 567	12 895	9 869	9 915	—
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 835	2 668	3 384	190	7	1 810	2 548	3 253	293	—
With earnings	2 141	1 993	2 819	122	—	1 418	1 987	2 418	190	—
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 329	52 329	30 245	30 282	—	29 822	31 902	23 487	15 705	—
With Social Security income	857	810	703	94	7	520	755	831	86	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 235	8 582	8 275	9 459	9 132	7 431	8 770	6 407	7 338	—
With public assistance income	93	151	164	5	—	142	165	330	20	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 652	3 818	3 759	8 112	—	3 350	5 185	4 347	3 010	—
With retirement income	593	499	504	43	—	346	510	441	22	—
Mean retirement income (dollars)	10 596	16 744	10 970	7 823	11 340	6 613	4 890	7 608	8 262	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	49 209	69 149	44 881	34 659	24 472	37 818	36 211	27 579	21 480	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	55 212	71 255	46 809	29 234	—	37 036	32 903	26 633	13 503	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 808	67 860	43 251	37 561	24 472	38 426	39 429	28 801	24 999	—
Married-couple families (dollars)	53 070	73 725	53 977	36 958	24 472	40 643	38 856	30 721	29 949	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 761	78 751	65 608	35 433	—	43 450	36 254	31 595	21 192	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 241	70 843	46 838	37 561	24 472	38 797	40 925	29 708	33 636	—
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 961	31 439	14 915	10 007	—	23 623	22 492	17 267	11 858	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 407	26 592	11 278	10 007	—	13 278	20 167	14 130	4 715	—
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 432	36 597	23 388	—	—	36 700	28 398	23 095	19 000	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	1 889	1 612	1 565	132	7	965	1 661	1 571	49	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 442	1 210	1 200	78	—	774	1 257	1 192	42	—
With related children under 18 years	819	650	742	46	—	429	853	914	15	—
With related children under 5 years	335	243	355	13	—	184	370	444	15	—
Married-couple families	1 608	1 427	1 170	120	7	799	1 339	1 156	27	—
Householder worked in 1989	1 238	1 071	899	66	—	632	982	922	27	—
With related children under 18 years	599	540	456	34	—	317	602	650	8	—
With related children under 5 years	252	233	253	8	—	139	326	310	8	—
Female householder, no husband present	200	161	293	7	—	120	262	343	14	—
Householder worked in 1989	138	122	208	7	—	96	224	205	7	—
With related children under 18 years	171	101	219	7	—	74	206	223	7	—
With related children under 5 years	76	10	91	—	—	24	35	116	7	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 301	1 506	2 999	85	—	1 182	1 293	2 544	270	—
Nonfamily householder	946	1 056	1 819	58	—	845	887	1 682	244	—
65 years and over	339	339	271	14	—	225	312	456	74	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 714	5 856	7 166	427	13	3 926	6 082	7 349	388	—
Persons under 18 years	1 497	1 033	1 091	85	—	747	1 516	1 667	14	—
Related children under 18 years	1 486	1 026	1 080	85	—	747	1 507	1 636	14	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 112	789	732	72	—	522	1 095	1 134	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	1 104	1 092	864	128	13	528	1 001	899	74	—
Persons 75 years and over	468	463	364	26	—	247	434	506	57	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	60	43	169	—	—	73	91	219	7	—
Percent below poverty level	3.2	2.7	10.8	—	—	7.6	5.5	13.9	14.3	—
Householder worked in 1989	27	8	77	—	—	42	57	108	—	—
With related children under 18 years	60	23	142	—	—	59	81	194	7	—
With related children under 5 years	43	23	78	—	—	24	32	123	7	—
Married-couple families	—	33	34	—	—	31	41	104	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	8	7	—	—	16	33	77	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	13	18	—	—	17	31	96	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	13	—	—	—	—	22	49	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	54	10	96	—	—	42	41	106	7	—
Householder worked in 1989	21	—	40	—	—	26	24	22	—	—
With related children under 18 years	54	—	96	—	—	42	41	98	7	—
With related children under 5 years	43	10	78	—	—	24	10	74	7	—
Unrelated individuals	277	449	1 180	12	—	264	297	1 001	79	—
Nonfamily householder	186	227	553	7	—	163	136	621	70	—
65 years and over	53	49	36	7	—	74	37	210	9	—
Persons	475	538	1 605	12	—	471	615	1 841	92	—
Percent below poverty level	7.1	9.2	22.4	2.8	—	12.0	10.1	25.1	23.7	—
Persons under 18 years	149	26	199	—	—	100	194	487	6	—
Related children under 18 years	138	19	188	—	—	100	185	456	6	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	93	—	121	—	—	76	152	302	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	53	61	52	7	—	88	37	227	9	—
Persons 75 years and over	53	41	27	—	—	53	17	145	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	147	260	751	—	—	174	217	553	29	—
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	716	590	2 043	24	—	658	829	2 366	137	—
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 396	1 197	3 130	128	—	1 180	1 702	3 767	256	—

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.							Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	1 899	1 527	580	2 319	1 472	2 668	2 711	1 460	1 626	300
Less than \$5,000	133	24	28	86	117	149	296	39	83	—
\$5,000 to \$9,999	171	65	104	164	287	140	407	103	74	25
\$10,000 to \$14,999	174	60	61	184	305	263	321	94	152	61
\$15,000 to \$24,999	565	207	88	496	333	291	808	329	327	105
\$25,000 to \$34,999	354	243	52	338	252	365	405	267	326	47
\$35,000 to \$49,999	360	336	133	433	116	409	258	288	311	31
\$50,000 to \$74,999	142	379	85	370	45	509	136	235	203	19
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	94	9	161	13	282	30	67	81	—
\$100,000 or more	—	119	20	87	4	260	50	38	69	12
Median (dollars)	22 440	41 712	25 726	31 662	15 675	40 926	18 733	31 088	30 714	21 053
Mean (dollars)	25 726	46 975	31 427	40 546	20 770	54 901	23 893	37 665	37 187	26 961
Families	1 134	1 185	338	1 492	417	1 612	1 061	1 059	1 222	223
Median income (dollars)	26 473	48 304	36 750	39 423	27 550	52 000	22 832	36 113	34 167	24 750
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 555	1 537	454	2 111	2 646	2 256	2 332	1 386	1 597	285
Median income (dollars)	17 898	30 231	25 476	22 942	4 839	30 773	12 428	22 380	21 383	16 433
Percent year-round full-time workers	43.3	49.7	48.2	44.6	15.3	40.9	27.9	47.8	47.0	41.4
Median income (dollars)	25 104	36 437	29 966	35 372	15 445	41 363	24 750	31 424	30 493	21 800
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 723	1 379	510	2 129	2 818	2 409	2 485	1 254	1 370	266
Median income (dollars)	10 203	13 019	8 333	9 955	4 082	13 671	7 645	9 758	10 691	8 056
Percent year-round full-time workers	29.3	30.1	26.5	23.2	9.2	20.4	21.5	30.3	33.8	19.2
Median income (dollars)	16 800	24 177	16 950	18 577	16 780	23 857	15 185	17 372	17 344	30 208
Per capita income (dollars)	10 844	16 782	15 457	17 192	6 901	24 797	11 803	14 747	14 325	10 581
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	1 899	1 527	580	2 319	1 472	2 668	2 711	1 460	1 626	300
With earnings	1 646	1 238	386	1 733	1 330	1 993	2 252	1 198	1 324	212
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 110	45 313	39 524	41 893	19 336	52 329	22 755	36 107	36 453	27 922
With Social Security income	348	317	208	726	201	810	505	380	406	98
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 656	10 066	7 001	7 810	7 782	8 582	7 755	8 180	8 752	8 405
With public assistance income	180	46	25	83	53	151	141	71	108	26
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 153	4 665	7 624	4 559	3 966	3 818	2 762	2 805	4 287	6 361
With retirement income	210	333	116	486	134	499	335	219	230	81
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 522	13 203	6 040	9 334	5 980	16 744	9 439	8 440	11 155	6 404
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	28 720	52 738	36 044	51 295	31 323	69 149	29 290	43 096	42 426	30 168
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 606	56 414	35 345	59 322	29 955	71 255	26 032	43 388	39 955	22 559
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 267	49 522	36 486	45 681	32 447	67 860	32 161	42 896	44 325	38 719
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 565	54 122	41 003	56 446	36 641	73 725	36 172	46 249	45 771	28 832
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 097	59 612	47 626	75 303	37 229	78 751	39 513	46 966	47 316	25 830
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 911	49 718	38 105	46 351	36 299	70 843	34 311	45 756	44 771	31 798
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 489	25 418	11 644	24 341	20 805	31 439	14 906	17 668	20 081	58 533
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 919	25 418	11 476	18 354	23 944	26 592	11 278	11 566	13 330	31 000
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 346	—	11 981	47 432	14 696	36 597	25 093	21 559	38 025	66 400
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 134	1 185	338	1 492	417	1 612	1 061	1 059	1 222	223
Householder worked in 1989	957	962	260	1 128	365	1 210	809	847	967	152
With related children under 18 years	686	571	140	634	188	650	519	478	565	118
With related children under 5 years	382	143	70	256	75	243	267	127	269	58
Married-couple families	810	1 130	253	1 259	277	1 427	710	923	1 033	167
Householder worked in 1989	686	907	193	972	242	1 071	528	763	837	115
With related children under 18 years	469	516	77	453	102	540	262	403	433	83
With related children under 5 years	254	126	43	173	63	233	176	122	212	52
Female householder, no husband present	277	43	54	170	109	161	278	113	139	27
Householder worked in 1989	242	43	36	108	109	122	208	61	80	18
With related children under 18 years	212	43	45	141	72	101	219	64	108	6
With related children under 5 years	123	10	27	76	7	10	91	5	42	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	1 135	527	307	1 143	2 266	1 506	2 775	540	513	106
Nonfamily householder	765	342	242	827	1 055	1 056	1 650	401	404	77
65 years and over	114	53	114	294	82	339	240	164	128	49
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 457	4 287	1 171	5 451	3 282	5 856	5 475	3 719	4 170	739
Persons under 18 years	1 114	1 199	186	1 167	258	1 033	716	890	1 082	203
Related children under 18 years	1 114	1 194	186	1 156	253	1 026	705	885	1 082	203
Related children 5 to 17 years	690	950	124	868	184	789	457	690	724	117
Persons 65 years and over	360	410	249	932	216	1 092	575	480	535	148
Persons 75 years and over	219	101	115	428	127	463	260	181	140	69
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	150	35	49	60	47	43	153	37	80	8
Percent below poverty level	13.2	3.0	14.5	4.0	11.3	2.7	14.4	3.5	6.5	3.6
Householder worked in 1989	115	26	27	27	47	8	70	17	27	8
With related children under 18 years	122	35	36	60	17	23	126	29	69	8
With related children under 5 years	78	10	27	43	17	23	78	5	49	—
Married-couple families	39	15	13	—	15	33	27	5	24	—
Householder worked in 1989	24	6	—	—	15	8	—	—	13	—
With related children under 18 years	39	15	—	—	5	13	11	5	13	—
With related children under 5 years	39	—	—	—	5	13	—	—	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	100	20	36	54	27	10	96	32	56	—
Householder worked in 1989	91	20	27	21	27	—	40	17	14	—
With related children under 18 years	83	20	36	54	7	10	96	24	56	—
With related children under 5 years	39	10	27	43	7	10	78	5	36	—
Unrelated individuals	251	113	64	267	1 382	449	1 148	126	100	16
Nonfamily householder	122	38	37	176	512	227	545	77	61	—
65 years and over	23	7	27	53	5	49	36	36	31	—
Persons	644	206	166	465	1 479	538	1 504	224	331	41
Percent below poverty level	14.4	4.8	14.2	8.5	45.1	9.2	27.5	6.0	7.9	5.5
Persons under 18 years	158	44	44	149	23	26	167	44	127	17
Related children under 18 years	158	39	44	138	18	19	156	39	127	17
Related children 5 to 17 years	64	27	24	93	4	—	89	34	58	17
Persons 65 years and over	45	7	58	53	5	61	52	44	51	—
Persons 75 years and over	34	7	40	53	5	41	27	10	17	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	217	106	21	147	726	260	698	49	162	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	902	245	175	649	1 684	590	1 904	383	423	127
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 657	583	310	1 148	2 139	1 197	2 873	717	924	330

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	—	—	—	799	2 117	516	—	673	1 487	2 045
Less than \$5,000	—	—	—	13	75	—	—	15	76	127
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	—	—	26	145	36	—	8	97	193
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	—	37	79	46	—	30	142	182
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	—	—	95	278	91	—	123	301	388
\$25,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	81	388	94	—	114	304	416
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	203	442	130	—	106	307	421
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	—	—	200	428	97	—	121	180	204
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	65	168	17	—	53	50	68
\$100,000 or more	—	—	—	79	114	5	—	103	30	46
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	46 807	37 050	32 188	—	41 141	29 109	28 447
Mean (dollars)	—	—	—	54 002	44 978	36 991	—	65 787	34 279	34 914
Families	—	—	—	697	1 593	397	—	504	1 142	1 552
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	49 679	40 828	39 718	—	51 555	31 852	31 492
Males 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	850	2 093	466	—	684	1 511	2 099
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	28 125	27 200	24 865	—	26 793	20 621	19 974
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	59.9	50.9	48.7	—	33.2	41.9	53.9
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	35 487	34 630	33 125	—	30 250	31 059	26 310
Females 15 years and over, with income	—	—	—	695	1 745	456	—	480	1 239	1 748
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	9 957	10 998	11 808	—	18 841	9 609	7 112
Percent year-round full-time workers	—	—	—	36.0	30.8	37.9	—	27.7	27.5	22.1
Median income (dollars)	—	—	—	21 296	22 594	17 625	—	27 031	16 280	15 000
Per capita income (dollars)	—	—	—	17 670	17 303	15 227	—	26 351	12 164	11 988
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	—	—	—	799	2 117	516	—	673	1 487	2 045
With earnings	—	—	—	701	1 798	408	—	567	1 242	1 683
Mean earnings (dollars)	—	—	—	51 516	42 915	33 688	—	59 995	34 653	35 373
With Social Security income	—	—	—	175	385	131	—	198	364	529
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	—	—	—	6 780	8 708	10 592	—	9 601	7 626	7 214
With public assistance income	—	—	—	28	94	10	—	23	78	93
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	—	—	3 833	3 699	5 424	—	9 870	3 914	3 631
With retirement income	—	—	—	92	403	107	—	169	255	281
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	—	—	12 809	14 733	16 330	—	14 007	7 217	9 032
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	—	—	—	58 586	49 668	41 368	—	77 703	38 113	39 805
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	60 073	50 474	41 570	—	93 746	37 810	42 007
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	56 584	49 021	41 192	—	65 275	38 470	37 325
Married-couple families (dollars)	—	—	—	61 282	51 940	40 891	—	81 459	38 421	42 033
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	63 720	55 363	41 076	—	100 310	40 622	44 894
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	58 147	49 503	40 757	—	68 073	35 941	38 738
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	—	—	9 831	23 525	35 146	—	15 092	15 468	20 083
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	9 831	12 960	35 146	—	—	11 113	16 824
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	—	—	—	38 844	—	—	15 092	23 694	24 156
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	—	—	—	697	1 593	397	—	504	1 142	1 552
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	621	1 296	314	—	391	939	1 301
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	409	746	185	—	223	643	851
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	185	329	79	—	88	232	378
Married-couple families	—	—	—	631	1 445	349	—	460	1 006	1 358
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	563	1 181	266	—	371	848	1 165
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	364	629	146	—	194	549	750
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	156	287	79	—	77	207	340
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	18	98	30	—	15	78	135
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	10	65	30	—	—	47	96
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	18	67	30	—	—	57	79
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	18	22	—	—	—	18	33
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	181	774	158	—	224	530	684
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	102	524	119	—	169	345	493
65 years and over	—	—	—	82	94	45	—	31	105	186
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	—	—	—	2 444	5 497	1 263	—	1 691	4 241	5 972
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	755	1 422	330	—	375	1 302	1 916
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	755	1 406	330	—	375	1 298	1 899
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	566	1 024	244	—	275	963	1 383
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	190	459	172	—	289	371	636
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	74	71	40	—	104	129	270
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	—	—	—	25	84	—	—	16	66	129
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	3.6	5.3	—	—	3.2	5.8	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	25	29	—	—	7	33	91
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	25	67	—	—	16	55	93
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	25	47	—	—	—	21	55
Married-couple families	—	—	—	4	56	—	—	7	31	92
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	4	17	—	—	7	19	70
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	4	39	—	—	7	25	58
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	4	31	—	—	—	8	33
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—	10	28	—	—	—	35	33
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	10	12	—	—	—	14	21
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	10	28	—	—	—	30	33
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	10	16	—	—	—	13	22
Unrelated individuals	—	—	—	68	138	10	—	32	175	177
Nonfamily householder	—	—	—	20	70	10	—	8	72	96
65 years and over	—	—	—	26	16	—	—	—	22	39
Persons	—	—	—	143	448	10	—	101	433	645
Percent below poverty level	—	—	—	5.9	8.1	8	—	6.0	10.2	10.8
Persons under 18 years	—	—	—	43	156	—	—	32	150	243
Related children under 18 years	—	—	—	43	140	—	—	32	146	234
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	—	9	85	—	—	32	111	151
Persons 65 years and over	—	—	—	26	24	—	—	—	34	64
Persons 75 years and over	—	—	—	19	9	—	—	—	13	43
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	25	179	—	—	53	188	231
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	207	705	67	—	139	616	926
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	—	—	284	1 094	248	—	257	1 227	2 064

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Troct 103	Troct 104.01	Troct 104.02	Troct 105	Troct 105.99	Troct 106	Troct 107	Troct 108	Troct 109	Troct 110
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	3 539	2 039	1 815	2 955	—	1 676	2 538	1 031	236	516
Less than \$5,000	140	68	79	108	—	25	103	44	8	28
\$5,000 to \$9,999	253	236	92	331	—	151	144	93	33	19
\$10,000 to \$14,999	276	200	148	291	—	124	261	90	35	57
\$15,000 to \$24,999	703	424	344	529	—	325	393	245	37	68
\$25,000 to \$34,999	654	325	280	554	—	273	440	167	37	79
\$35,000 to \$49,999	809	436	378	538	—	458	602	200	25	143
\$50,000 to \$74,999	523	207	297	497	—	224	423	145	37	53
\$75,000 to \$99,999	108	87	110	53	—	54	54	23	17	26
\$100,000 or more	73	56	87	54	—	42	118	24	7	43
Median (dollars)	31 020	27 750	31 992	30 324	—	32 181	33 407	27 599	25 500	37 581
Mean (dollars)	35 349	34 532	39 721	33 559	—	35 384	38 405	33 307	34 285	42 751
Families	2 773	1 428	1 380	2 136	—	1 394	2 132	809	157	306
Median income (dollars)	35 172	33 529	36 111	34 665	—	35 160	36 476	27 684	26 750	40 690
Males 15 years and over, with income	3 448	1 873	1 868	2 928	35	1 666	2 776	1 095	215	427
Median income (dollars)	22 940	21 273	22 371	21 467	50 041	22 674	21 743	16 294	21 458	25 302
Percent year-round full-time workers	51.0	49.1	44.6	48.4	—	53.1	55.1	28.9	31.6	42.2
Median income (dollars)	30 007	30 901	35 189	29 425	—	30 513	30 817	31 765	43 282	40 520
Females 15 years and over, with income	3 028	1 726	1 454	2 514	—	1 598	2 255	930	188	334
Median income (dollars)	8 044	8 561	9 242	8 873	—	9 312	8 259	8 929	8 205	20 833
Percent year-round full-time workers	22.1	29.8	30.9	21.8	—	30.0	28.2	25.7	9.6	21.3
Median income (dollars)	16 679	17 344	16 109	17 813	—	16 523	14 274	16 442	26 250	25 536
Per capita income (dollars)	12 372	13 829	15 886	12 302	32 057	11 936	12 335	10 684	13 593	23 965
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	3 539	2 039	1 815	2 955	—	1 676	2 538	1 031	236	516
With earnings	2 743	1 538	1 450	2 397	—	1 448	2 233	837	180	402
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 022	36 642	36 030	32 544	—	33 089	37 243	31 780	34 864	42 877
With Social Security income	1 122	592	431	688	—	355	498	271	71	115
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 857	7 110	9 745	7 610	—	8 333	8 456	8 191	7 690	8 316
With public assistance income	135	128	57	249	—	89	135	126	5	7
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 853	5 282	5 260	3 952	—	4 158	4 640	5 022	4 000	13 314
With retirement income	487	371	357	572	—	264	270	139	51	78
Mean retirement income (dollars)	7 526	10 431	15 285	10 828	—	10 689	9 856	10 715	5 676	8 115
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	39 537	40 377	42 733	38 438	—	36 377	41 427	33 974	38 995	53 171
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 238	41 895	37 325	34 375	—	34 890	40 176	28 851	40 310	42 669
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	35 557	39 038	46 316	43 116	—	38 113	43 035	38 062	36 811	55 680
Married-couple families (dollars)	41 293	42 788	44 468	43 151	—	38 651	43 865	37 971	42 350	55 545
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 474	46 611	40 332	41 855	—	38 282	43 569	34 833	44 374	44 091
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	36 136	39 857	46 941	44 362	—	39 027	44 228	39 912	39 002	58 193
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 695	21 098	20 427	15 082	—	12 369	14 956	16 278	11 187	49 570
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 176	18 098	18 156	12 814	—	11 392	10 545	15 018	11 187	35 700
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 525	26 098	26 148	25 574	—	17 878	26 045	19 386	—	69 384
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	2 773	1 428	1 380	2 136	—	1 394	2 132	809	157	306
Householder worked in 1989	2 287	1 104	1 064	1 721	—	1 239	1 845	574	127	193
With related children under 18 years	1 466	693	580	1 200	—	751	1 231	427	98	59
With related children under 5 years	549	240	231	424	—	285	564	206	33	23
Married-couple families	2 482	1 242	1 264	1 718	—	1 243	1 930	649	138	261
Householder worked in 1989	2 067	964	959	1 422	—	1 106	1 677	468	108	156
With related children under 18 years	1 254	553	503	873	—	627	1 089	292	86	49
With related children under 5 years	490	216	222	302	—	229	482	152	33	23
Female householder, no husband present	243	136	88	315	—	93	123	104	12	17
Householder worked in 1989	172	95	77	210	—	86	89	66	12	17
With related children under 18 years	181	90	63	273	—	79	92	12	12	10
With related children under 5 years	36	17	9	103	—	27	43	40	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	959	724	619	1 093	35	422	666	403	93	227
Nonfamily householder	766	611	435	819	—	282	406	222	79	210
65 years and over	396	276	147	332	—	134	110	59	23	45
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	10 029	5 055	4 524	8 025	35	4 999	7 865	3 150	610	916
Persons under 18 years	3 283	1 329	990	2 302	—	1 590	2 584	979	175	76
Related children under 18 years	3 263	1 318	981	2 302	—	1 590	2 572	972	175	76
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 436	1 037	681	1 691	—	1 216	1 875	658	131	54
Persons 65 years and over	1 386	762	622	846	—	453	647	324	74	185
Persons 75 years and over	555	279	160	385	—	132	229	85	30	72
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	126	86	117	204	—	104	222	132	18	24
Percent below poverty level	4.5	6.0	8.5	9.6	—	7.5	10.4	16.3	11.5	7.8
Householder worked in 1989	56	44	54	106	—	104	122	58	13	5
With related children under 18 years	100	63	49	186	—	84	153	98	18	5
With related children under 5 years	55	33	39	102	—	32	74	43	18	5
Married-couple families	63	57	108	78	—	65	158	67	18	24
Householder worked in 1989	28	32	45	52	—	65	85	42	13	5
With related children under 18 years	37	34	40	60	—	52	89	43	18	5
With related children under 5 years	25	19	30	29	—	11	40	17	18	5
Female householder, no husband present	57	24	9	126	—	32	57	44	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	22	12	9	54	—	32	30	8	—	—
With related children under 18 years	57	24	9	126	—	32	57	39	—	—
With related children under 5 years	24	14	9	73	—	21	28	18	—	—
Unrelated individuals	174	144	112	208	—	73	232	95	8	26
Nonfamily householder	119	117	32	122	—	35	73	18	8	9
65 years and over	90	83	31	72	—	18	31	7	—	—
Persons	600	438	469	907	—	461	1 055	622	99	82
Percent below poverty level	6.0	8.7	10.4	11.3	—	9.2	13.4	19.7	16.2	9.0
Persons under 18 years	231	147	129	386	—	205	408	257	52	9
Related children under 18 years	220	139	120	386	—	205	396	250	52	9
Related children 5 to 17 years	134	98	51	231	—	159	309	167	25	—
Persons 65 years and over	90	126	63	91	—	18	74	43	—	17
Persons 75 years and over	58	61	8	73	—	18	42	22	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	220	77	225	320	—	92	344	249	39	36
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 049	651	570	1 345	—	794	1 268	834	138	96
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	2 674	1 565	1 045	2 578	17	1 444	2 398	1 397	276	175

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Whatcom County	Bellingham city, Whatcom County		Remainder of Whatcom County			
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 5	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	119 447	119 447	49 054	6 786	6 786	5 327	7 488	7 298	1 515	
Native	111 411	111 411	46 422	6 510	6 510	5 149	7 061	6 861	1 394	
Foreign born	8 036	8 036	2 632	276	276	178	427	437	121	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	395	395	190	26	26	30	32	42	—	
Persons 5 years and over	111 579	111 579	46 419	6 338	6 338	5 244	6 932	6 659	1 420	
Speak a language other than English	5 424	5 424	2 091	284	284	179	387	539	46	
Do not speak English "very well"	1 713	1 713	626	59	59	65	91	242	7	
In linguistically isolated households	607	607	268	26	26	37	32	124	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 458	33 458	15 941	1 952	1 952	3 948	1 834	1 997	255	
Preprimary school	2 069	2 069	727	66	66	12	111	141	22	
Public school	1 149	1 149	357	28	28	4	77	77	18	
Elementary or high school	18 983	18 983	5 848	876	876	155	1 388	1 530	155	
Public school	16 867	16 867	5 384	778	778	138	1 330	1 304	155	
College	12 406	12 406	9 366	1 010	1 010	3 781	335	326	78	
Public college	11 738	11 738	9 109	968	968	3 740	253	285	66	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	75 483	75 483	29 800	4 164	4 164	1 359	4 810	4 375	1 143	
Less than 9th grade	4 025	4 025	1 375	371	371	44	320	346	31	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 983	7 983	2 786	519	519	61	597	527	112	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 282	23 282	7 655	959	959	218	1 791	1 484	357	
Some college, no degree	18 424	18 424	7 416	889	889	414	1 122	1 093	366	
Associate degree	4 872	4 872	2 063	485	485	126	286	281	66	
Bachelor's degree	11 675	11 675	5 775	716	716	356	477	464	147	
Graduate or professional degree	5 222	5 222	2 730	225	225	140	217	180	64	
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.1	84.1	86.0	78.6	78.6	92.3	80.9	80.0	87.5	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.4	22.4	28.5	22.6	22.6	36.5	14.4	14.7	18.5	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 113	1 113	789	988	988	166	1 585	1 440	1 049	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	111 579	111 579	46 419	6 338	6 338	5 244	6 932	6 659	1 420	
Same house	51 819	51 819	17 606	1 988	1 988	602	3 503	3 829	545	
Different house in United States	57 947	57 947	28 218	4 294	4 294	4 545	3 359	2 741	853	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 885	14 885	9 977	1 824	1 824	580	559	393	186	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 492	16 492	3 563	578	578	156	1 576	1 492	328	
Different MSA/PMSA	19 168	19 168	11 089	1 323	1 323	3 237	814	674	258	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	7 402	7 402	3 589	569	569	572	410	182	81	
Abroad	1 813	1 813	595	56	56	97	70	89	22	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	57 435	57 435	24 400	3 375	3 375	2 826	3 474	3 576	717	
Car, truck, or van	49 652	49 652	20 529	2 717	2 717	1 575	3 247	3 277	673	
Drove alone	43 555	43 555	17 987	2 363	2 363	1 358	2 851	2 822	581	
Carpooled	6 097	6 097	2 542	354	354	217	396	455	92	
Public transportation	795	795	662	95	95	141	4	—	3	
Other means	4 128	4 128	2 547	496	496	1 025	105	105	15	
Worked at home	2 860	2 860	662	67	67	85	118	194	26	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	15.2	15.6	15.6	13.0	17.4	19.4	21.9	
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	53 705	53 705	22 715	3 170	3 170	2 430	3 327	3 483	666	
Central city	31 057	31 057	18 774	2 538	2 538	2 213	1 186	1 661	351	
Outside central city	22 648	22 648	3 941	632	632	217	2 141	1 822	315	
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 730	3 730	1 685	205	205	396	147	93	51	
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	93 529	93 529	40 867	5 487	5 487	5 085	5 627	5 172	1 253	
In labor force	61 352	61 352	26 248	3 645	3 645	3 214	3 638	3 728	780	
Employed	58 553	58 553	25 024	3 410	3 410	2 997	3 493	3 647	733	
Unemployed	2 726	2 726	1 206	235	235	217	145	81	47	
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.4	4.6	6.4	6.4	6.8	4.0	2.2	6.0	
Females 16 years and over	48 162	48 162	21 698	2 795	2 795	2 759	2 829	2 524	636	
Employed	26 158	26 158	11 945	1 459	1 459	1 644	1 472	1 520	325	
Unemployed	1 249	1 249	574	125	125	98	73	32	15	
With own children under 6 years	6 860	6 860	2 547	435	435	59	441	482	98	
In labor force	3 921	3 921	1 472	238	238	43	244	301	54	
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 603	7 603	2 435	358	358	94	619	560	71	
In labor force	5 924	5 924	2 005	284	284	84	474	410	61	
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 810	6 810	3 314	304	304	1 314	390	385	43	
Not enrolled in school	1 260	1 260	460	79	79	36	130	99	16	
Unemployed or not in labor force	360	360	163	33	33	5	22	7	2	
Not high school graduate	376	376	161	28	28	5	27	23	8	
Employed	148	148	42	6	6	—	5	16	6	
Unemployed	87	87	41	16	16	—	—	7	—	
Not in labor force	141	141	78	6	6	5	22	—	2	
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68 915	68 915	30 522	4 043	4 043	4 693	4 032	4 090	879	
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	48 701	48 701	20 531	2 788	2 788	2 450	3 025	3 009	692	
50 to 52 weeks	30 776	30 776	11 883	1 622	1 622	612	1 890	2 104	380	
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	77 184	77 184	33 309	4 566	4 566	4 876	4 700	4 538	1 012	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 716	1 716	689	141	141	18	159	65	19	
With a mobility limitation	1 015	1 015	496	130	130	13	89	32	12	
In labor force	303	303	166	26	26	—	30	19	—	
With a self-care limitation	1 152	1 152	439	85	85	10	92	52	14	
With a work disability	6 046	6 046	2 552	490	490	255	514	317	82	
In labor force	3 054	3 054	1 197	159	159	164	286	201	39	
Prevented from working	2 380	2 380	1 075	281	281	77	179	82	36	
No work disability	71 138	71 138	30 757	4 076	4 076	4 621	4 186	4 221	930	
In labor force	56 743	56 743	24 498	3 439	3 439	3 024	3 311	3 431	716	
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 765	14 765	6 391	868	868	209	846	634	241	
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 127	2 127	974	121	121	39	159	103	12	
With a mobility limitation	1 625	1 625	780	105	105	25	134	85	9	
With a self-care limitation	1 150	1 150	476	60	60	27	76	51	10	

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability. see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Whatcom County	Bellingham city, Whatcom County		Remainder of Whatcom County			
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 5	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108	
OCCUPATION										
Employed persons 16 years and over	58 553	58 553	25 024	3 410	3 410	2 997	3 493	3 647	733	
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 473	6 473	2 876	314	314	227	390	347	82	
Professional specialty occupations	7 654	7 654	4 105	442	442	393	340	285	100	
Technicians and related support occupations	1 564	1 564	692	153	153	92	119	76	28	
Sales occupations	7 622	7 622	3 513	359	359	415	342	515	93	
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 360	8 360	3 717	486	486	606	363	510	104	
Private household occupations	165	165	67	7	7	38	—	8	—	
Protective service occupations	803	803	288	25	25	34	46	48	12	
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 569	7 569	3 711	599	599	736	456	368	90	
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 880	2 880	510	97	97	48	141	315	16	
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 550	7 550	2 525	379	379	118	679	610	94	
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 699	2 699	1 114	215	215	69	295	190	37	
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 579	2 579	839	138	138	60	180	222	48	
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 635	2 635	1 067	196	196	161	142	153	29	
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	46 414	46 414	20 353	3 104	3 104	1 352	2 805	2 404	658	
Less than \$5,000	2 208	2 208	1 318	300	300	103	100	74	9	
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 154	4 154	2 244	519	519	279	324	141	38	
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 334	4 334	2 158	409	409	255	277	236	55	
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 129	9 129	4 384	753	753	306	477	351	157	
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 149	8 149	3 409	545	545	238	547	425	116	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 717	8 717	3 117	308	308	116	489	591	135	
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 393	6 393	2 430	263	263	38	484	414	12	
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 762	1 762	677	7	7	13	53	54	19	
\$100,000 or more	1 568	1 568	616	—	—	4	54	118	17	
Median (dollars)	28 919	28 919	25 175	19 104	19 104	16 060	30 400	34 399	31 442	
Mean (dollars)	35 772	35 772	32 654	22 326	22 326	21 183	33 819	39 475	36 442	
Families	31 018	31 018	11 153	1 508	1 508	387	2 007	2 008	466	
Median income (dollars)	35 598	35 598	34 536	24 935	24 935	27 708	34 855	37 735	33 804	
Per capita income (dollars)	14 086	14 086	13 902	10 250	10 250	6 767	12 595	12 923	16 363	
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	46 414	46 414	20 353	3 104	3 104	1 352	2 805	2 404	658	
With earnings	37 180	37 180	15 944	2 350	2 350	1 218	2 247	2 118	514	
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 043	35 043	32 150	23 805	23 805	19 702	32 956	38 256	34 478	
With Social Security income	11 918	11 918	5 320	767	767	194	688	484	185	
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 024	8 024	7 880	6 480	6 480	7 901	7 610	8 466	9 403	
With public assistance income	2 483	2 483	1 278	330	330	53	216	110	19	
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 264	4 264	4 038	4 347	4 347	3 966	4 298	4 741	4 896	
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	42 431	42 431	41 823	28 207	28 207	31 715	39 062	43 071	39 756	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 765	41 765	40 034	27 473	27 473	31 539	34 946	41 637	34 322	
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 696	45 696	46 781	31 281	31 281	36 380	43 459	45 120	41 431	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 461	47 461	48 640	32 223	32 223	37 229	42 472	44 480	38 421	
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 024	20 024	20 160	18 167	18 167	21 088	15 831	17 216	16 621	
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 418	16 418	16 883	15 296	15 296	24 726	13 214	11 322	12 311	
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	31 018	31 018	11 153	1 508	1 508	387	2 007	2 008	466	
Householder worked in 1989	24 860	24 860	8 640	1 160	1 160	335	1 599	1 777	343	
With related children under 18 years	15 280	15 280	5 324	873	873	172	1 086	1 151	157	
With related children under 5 years	6 272	6 272	2 327	417	417	75	371	515	68	
Married-couple families	26 512	26 512	8 952	1 110	1 110	263	1 630	1 843	427	
Householder worked in 1989	21 386	21 386	6 926	890	890	228	1 334	1 624	312	
With related children under 18 years	12 155	12 155	3 791	626	626	102	800	1 041	128	
With related children under 5 years	5 228	5 228	1 765	300	300	63	290	453	62	
Female householder, no husband present	3 326	3 326	1 752	326	326	102	274	93	17	
Householder worked in 1989	2 452	2 452	1 338	205	205	102	176	81	9	
With related children under 18 years	2 433	2 433	1 291	206	206	65	232	67	15	
With related children under 5 years	801	801	490	99	99	7	62	29	6	
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 530	22 530	14 184	2 349	2 349	2 071	1 031	594	266	
Nonfamily householder	15 396	15 396	9 200	1 596	1 596	965	798	396	192	
65 years and over	4 637	4 637	2 279	425	425	75	332	110	53	
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	115 202	115 202	45 318	6 693	6 693	3 007	7 382	7 293	1 507	
Persons under 18 years	28 357	28 357	8 803	1 386	1 386	228	2 015	2 357	278	
Related children under 18 years	28 209	28 209	8 737	1 368	1 368	223	2 015	2 357	278	
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 476	20 476	6 178	920	920	154	1 476	1 721	183	
Persons 65 years and over	14 765	14 765	6 391	868	868	209	846	634	241	
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 043	2 043	861	202	202	47	175	164	13	
Percent below poverty level	6.6	6.6	7.7	13.4	13.4	12.1	8.7	8.2	2.8	
Householder worked in 1989	1 153	1 153	489	108	108	47	84	109	5	
With related children under 18 years	1 583	1 583	694	177	177	17	157	116	6	
With related children under 5 years	889	889	420	106	106	17	73	51	3	
Married-couple families	980	980	285	104	104	15	78	126	7	
Householder worked in 1989	563	563	157	77	77	15	52	78	5	
With related children under 18 years	618	618	194	96	96	5	60	78	—	
With related children under 5 years	338	338	112	49	49	5	29	34	—	
Female householder, no husband present	942	942	506	89	89	27	97	35	6	
Householder worked in 1989	505	505	282	22	22	27	32	28	—	
With related children under 18 years	884	884	461	81	81	7	97	35	6	
With related children under 5 years	526	526	303	57	57	7	44	14	3	
Unrelated individuals	6 562	6 562	4 919	897	897	1 258	174	187	28	
Nonfamily householder	3 310	3 310	2 440	568	568	467	122	73	10	
65 years and over	975	975	518	191	191	5	72	31	4	
Persons	12 799	12 799	7 236	1 542	1 542	1 355	755	800	64	
Percent below poverty level	11.1	11.1	16.0	23.0	23.0	45.1	10.2	11.0	4.2	
Persons under 18 years	3 045	3 045	1 112	310	310	23	311	290	14	
Related children under 18 years	2 917	2 917	1 046	292	292	18	311	290	14	
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 845	1 845	603	154	154	4	203	239	12	
Persons 65 years and over	1 319	1 319	630	208	208	5	91	74	11	
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 521	4 521	2 680	400	400	617	219	210	20	
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	17 296	17 296	8 957	1 932	1 932	1 533	1 151	957	109	

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	618	618
Native	591	591
Foreign born	27	27
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	6	6
Persons 5 years and over	555	555
Speak a language other than English	24	24
Do not speak English "very well"	13	13
In linguistically isolated households	6	6
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	308	308
Preprimary school	20	20
Public school	11	11
Elementary or high school	151	151
Public school	147	147
College	137	137
Public college	137	137
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	283	283
Less than 9th grade	—	—
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	40	40
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40	40
Some college, no degree	104	104
Associate degree	42	42
Bachelor's degree	41	41
Graduate or professional degree	16	16
Percent high school graduate or higher	85.9	85.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	20.1	20.1
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	987	987
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	555	555
Same house	131	131
Different house in United States	375	375
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	53	53
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	23	23
Different MSA/PMSA	258	258
Not in an MSA/PMSA	41	41
Abroad	49	49
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	262	262
Car, truck, or van	198	198
Drove alone	158	158
Carpooled	40	40
Public transportation	31	31
Other means	18	18
Worked at home	15	15
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.9	19.9
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	248	248
Central city	201	201
Outside central city	47	47
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	14	14
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	429	429
In labor force	294	294
Employed	265	265
Unemployed	29	29
Percent of civilian labor force	9.9	9.9
Females 16 years and over	168	168
Employed	105	105
Unemployed	9	9
With own children under 6 years	16	16
In labor force	—	—
With own children 6 to 17 years only	45	45
In labor force	45	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	96	96
Not enrolled in school	9	9
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	9
Not high school graduate	—	—
Employed	—	—
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	352	352
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	190	190
50 to 52 weeks	110	110
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	413	413
With a mobility or self-care limitation	44	44
With a mobility limitation	31	31
In labor force	10	10
With a self-care limitation	20	20
With a work disability	71	71
In labor force	26	26
Prevented from working	45	45
No work disability	342	342
In labor force	261	261
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16	16
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	9
With a mobility limitation	—	—
With a self-care limitation	9	9

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	265	265
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	43	43
Professional specialty occupations	34	34
Technicians and related support occupations	9	9
Sales occupations	19	19
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	34	34
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	113	113
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11	11
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2	2
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	—
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	199	199
Less than \$5,000	29	29
\$5,000 to \$9,999	33	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	47	47
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	21	21
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25	25
\$50,000 to \$74,999	2	2
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	14 152	14 152
Mean (dollars)	16 962	16 962
Families	62	62
Median income (dollars)	18 462	18 462
Per capita income (dollars)	6 760	6 760
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	199	199
With earnings	169	169
Mean earnings (dollars)	18 388	18 388
With Social Security income	12	12
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	3 168	3 168
With public assistance income	23	23
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 918	6 918
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	20 087	20 087
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	23 736	23 736
Married-couple families (dollars)	22 585	22 585
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	26 142	26 142
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 545	15 545
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 000	18 000
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	62	62
Householder worked in 1989	55	55
With related children under 18 years	53	53
With related children under 5 years	12	12
Married-couple families	40	40
Householder worked in 1989	33	33
With related children under 18 years	31	31
With related children under 5 years	12	12
Female householder, no husband present	22	22
Householder worked in 1989	22	22
With related children under 18 years	22	22
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	196	196
Nonfamily householder	137	137
65 years and over	7	7
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	567	567
Persons under 18 years	216	216
Related children under 18 years	216	216
Related children 5 to 17 years	153	153
Persons 65 years and over	16	16
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	17	17
Percent below poverty level	27.4	27.4
Householder worked in 1989	10	10
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Married-couple families	17	17
Householder worked in 1989	10	10
With related children under 18 years	10	10
With related children under 5 years	10	10
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	98	98
Nonfamily householder	68	68
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	189	189
Percent below poverty level	33.3	33.3
Persons under 18 years	58	58
Related children under 18 years	58	58
Related children 5 to 17 years	41	41
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	55	55
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	263	263

Table 24. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 108
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	3 912	3 912	838	1 608
Native	3 838	3 838	838	1 594
Foreign born	74	74	—	14
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	11	11	6	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 443	3 443	771	1 396
Speak a language other than English	223	223	53	79
Do not speak English "very well"	66	66	15	1
In linguistically isolated households	20	20	15	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 470	1 470	244	651
Preprimary school	129	129	16	85
Public school	123	123	16	79
Elementary or high school	993	993	184	437
Public school	987	987	184	434
College	348	348	44	129
Public college	311	311	44	122
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 904	1 904	435	739
Less than 9th grade	233	233	55	88
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	381	381	91	172
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	572	572	101	256
Some college, no degree	344	344	87	137
Associate degree	170	170	28	59
Bachelor's degree	140	140	55	24
Graduate or professional degree	64	64	18	3
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.8	67.8	66.4	64.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.7	10.7	16.8	3.7
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 923	1 923	1 234	1 933
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	3 443	3 443	771	1 396
Same house	1 708	1 708	168	900
Different house in United States	1 716	1 716	597	496
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	556	556	231	185
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	598	598	69	241
Different MSA/PMSA	307	307	155	60
Not in on MSA/PMSA	255	255	142	10
Abroad	19	19	6	—
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 210	1 210	343	448
Car, truck, or van	1 028	1 028	243	397
Drove alone	734	734	150	281
Carpooled	294	294	93	116
Public transportation	41	41	34	7
Other means	102	102	51	32
Worked at home	39	39	15	12
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	19.4	19.4	17.9	18.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 121	1 121	300	436
Central city	498	498	248	108
Outside central city	623	623	52	328
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	89	89	43	12
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	2 525	2 525	605	993
In labor force	1 468	1 468	366	588
Employed	1 217	1 217	343	455
Unemployed	251	251	23	133
Percent of civilian labor force	17.1	17.1	6.3	22.6
Females 16 years and over	1 211	1 211	270	466
Employed	497	497	143	202
Unemployed	86	86	4	39
With own children under 6 years	325	325	57	128
In labor force	122	122	9	67
With own children 6 to 17 years only	171	171	12	96
In labor force	114	114	12	60
Persons 16 to 19 years	291	291	58	130
Not enrolled in school	70	70	14	35
Unemployed or not in labor force	41	41	4	16
Not high school graduate	48	48	4	28
Employed	12	12	—	12
Unemployed	17	17	4	7
Not in labor force	19	19	—	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 727	1 727	469	669
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 301	1 301	369	452
50 to 52 weeks	540	540	185	168
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 284	2 284	536	912
With a mobility or self-care limitation	129	129	37	40
With a mobility limitation	101	101	37	31
In labor force	13	13	—	7
With a self-care limitation	75	75	18	26
With a work disability	331	331	77	130
In labor force	72	72	15	37
Prevented from working	230	230	58	84
No work disability	1 953	1 953	459	782
In labor force	1 372	1 372	351	535
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	217	217	45	81
With a mobility or self-care limitation	60	60	25	30
With a mobility limitation	35	35	6	24
With a self-care limitation	39	39	25	14

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 108
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 217	1 217	343	455
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	102	102	21	43
Professional specialty occupations	83	83	5	21
Technicians and related support occupations	46	46	25	7
Sales occupations	57	57	30	21
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	179	179	46	77
Private household occupations	--	--	--	--
Protective service occupations	21	21	--	2
Service occupations, except protective and household	224	224	63	98
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	101	101	8	54
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	226	226	108	50
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	102	102	24	44
Transportation and material moving occupations	22	22	8	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	54	54	5	31
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	1 099	1 099	277	365
Less than \$5,000	155	155	32	35
\$5,000 to \$9,999	153	153	33	53
\$10,000 to \$14,999	112	112	32	35
\$15,000 to \$24,999	286	286	86	84
\$25,000 to \$34,999	145	145	68	51
\$35,000 to \$49,999	140	140	13	63
\$50,000 to \$74,999	82	82	13	33
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	6	--	4
\$100,000 or more	20	20	--	7
Median (dollars)	19 173	19 173	19 519	22 731
Mean (dollars)	25 156	25 156	19 174	27 890
Families	821	821	158	335
Median income (dollars)	17 377	17 377	17 159	19 937
Per capita income (dollars)	8 192	8 192	12 067	5 446
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	1 099	1 099	277	365
With earnings	873	873	203	317
Mean earnings (dollars)	25 726	25 726	18 174	27 595
With Social Security income	224	224	57	84
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 202	6 202	7 148	5 642
With public assistance income	245	245	33	103
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 423	4 423	6 716	5 008
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	25 344	25 344	19 384	26 208
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	19 267	19 267	12 818	25 229
Married-couple families (dollars)	31 281	31 281	27 436	31 398
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	25 613	25 613	23 705	31 743
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 593	14 593	9 340	16 211
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	9 914	9 914	2 769	15 649
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	821	821	158	335
Householder worked in 1989	537	537	106	225
With related children under 18 years	547	547	76	264
With related children under 5 years	289	289	46	132
Married-couple families	514	514	82	216
Householder worked in 1989	357	357	47	150
With related children under 18 years	305	305	27	160
With related children under 5 years	154	154	15	86
Female householder, no husband present	231	231	53	87
Householder worked in 1989	121	121	36	57
With related children under 18 years	173	173	26	77
With related children under 5 years	109	109	26	34
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	556	556	231	127
Nonfamily householder	278	278	119	30
65 years and over	62	62	19	6
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 838	3 838	791	1 602
Persons under 18 years	1 464	1 464	218	691
Related children under 18 years	1 442	1 442	205	684
Related children 5 to 17 years	994	994	150	472
Persons 65 years and over	217	217	45	81
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	260	260	32	115
Percent below poverty level	31.7	31.7	20.3	34.3
Householder worked in 1989	104	104	15	51
With related children under 18 years	214	214	32	88
With related children under 5 years	130	130	32	36
Married-couple families	119	119	6	58
Householder worked in 1989	66	66	6	35
With related children under 18 years	83	83	6	41
With related children under 5 years	43	43	6	15
Female householder, no husband present	119	119	26	38
Householder worked in 1989	27	27	9	8
With related children under 18 years	114	114	26	33
With related children under 5 years	78	78	26	15
Unrelated individuals	236	236	72	59
Nonfamily householder	117	117	48	8
65 years and over	59	59	19	3
Persons	1 350	1 350	212	543
Percent below poverty level	35.2	35.2	26.8	33.9
Persons under 18 years	674	674	115	240
Related children under 18 years	652	652	102	233
Related children 5 to 17 years	404	404	74	152
Persons 65 years and over	88	88	19	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	704	704	178	223
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 744	1 744	243	707

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
PLACE OF BIRTH			
All persons	2 408	2 408	1 521
Native	1 081	1 081	624
Foreign born	1 327	1 327	897
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH			
Linguistically isolated households	193	193	135
Persons 5 years and over	2 298	2 298	1 472
Speak a language other than English	1 385	1 385	893
Do not speak English "very well"	767	767	507
In linguistically isolated households	578	578	367
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL			
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 303	1 303	903
Preprimary school	37	37	13
Public school	34	34	13
Elementary or high school	621	621	321
Public school	582	582	310
College	645	645	569
Public college	596	596	532
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT			
Persons 25 years and over	1 067	1 067	596
Less than 9th grade	170	170	96
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	189	189	115
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	221	221	120
Some college, no degree	152	152	56
Associate degree	69	69	43
Bachelor's degree	152	152	91
Graduate or professional degree	114	114	75
Percent high school graduate or higher	66.4	66.4	64.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	24.9	24.9	27.9
FERTILITY			
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 074	1 074	943
RESIDENCE IN 1985			
Persons 5 years and over	2 298	2 298	1 472
Same house	623	623	287
Different house in United States	1 310	1 310	901
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	356	356	290
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	215	215	59
Different MSA/PMSA	689	689	523
Not in an MSA/PMSA	50	50	29
Abroad	365	365	284
JOURNEY TO WORK			
Workers 16 years and over	982	982	620
Car, truck, or van	828	828	485
Drive alone	616	616	346
Carpooled	212	212	139
Public transportation	43	43	43
Other means	111	111	92
Worked at home	-	-	-
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.0	16.0	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	907	907	556
Central city	596	596	429
Outside central city	311	311	127
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	75	75	64
LABOR FORCE STATUS			
Persons 16 years and over	1 770	1 770	1 207
In labor force	1 105	1 105	719
Employed	1 053	1 053	681
Unemployed	52	52	38
Percent of civilian labor force	4.7	4.7	5.3
Females 16 years and over	858	858	556
Employed	453	453	303
Unemployed	35	35	27
With own children under 6 years	171	171	82
In labor force	99	99	59
With own children 6 to 17 years only	164	164	102
In labor force	143	143	88
Persons 16 to 19 years	331	331	264
Not enrolled in school	24	24	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	3	3	-
Not high school graduate	20	20	17
Employed	17	17	17
Unemployed	-	-	-
Not in labor force	3	3	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989			
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 361	1 361	928
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	990	990	640
50 to 52 weeks	469	469	266
DISABILITY			
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 718	1 718	1 173
With a mobility or self-care limitation	83	83	51
With a mobility limitation	41	41	31
In labor force	35	35	31
With a self-care limitation	56	56	30
With a work disability	91	91	66
In labor force	51	51	41
Prevented from working	40	40	25
No work disability	1 627	1 627	1 107
In labor force	1 054	1 054	678
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	52	52	34
With a mobility or self-care limitation	34	34	34
With a mobility limitation	34	34	34
With a self-care limitation	11	11	11

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
OCCUPATION			
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 053	1 053	681
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	80	80	41
Professional specialty occupations	60	60	49
Technicians and related support occupations	26	26	26
Sales occupations	160	160	143
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	174	174	112
Private household occupations	8	8	8
Protective service occupations	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	169	169	104
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	56	56	12
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	127	127	89
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	129	129	67
Transportation and material moving occupations	2	2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	62	62	30
INCOME IN 1989			
Households	607	607	398
Less than \$5,000	44	44	39
\$5,000 to \$9,999	52	52	33
\$10,000 to \$14,999	87	87	86
\$15,000 to \$24,999	200	200	102
\$25,000 to \$34,999	71	71	66
\$35,000 to \$49,999	74	74	29
\$50,000 to \$74,999	13	13	7
\$75,000 to \$99,999	25	25	15
\$100,000 or more	41	41	21
Median (dollars)	21 307	21 307	20 500
Mean (dollars)	42 997	42 997	44 098
Families	381	381	237
Median income (dollars)	26 058	26 058	25 865
Per capita income (dollars)	11 750	11 750	12 411
INCOME TYPE IN 1989			
Households	607	607	398
With earnings	538	538	337
Mean earnings (dollars)	44 155	44 155	46 622
With Social Security income	27	27	19
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	12 277	12 277	4 816
With public assistance income	28	28	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 384	4 384	4 750
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE			
Families (dollars)	56 324	56 324	60 508
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 966	62 966	75 052
Married-couple families (dollars)	58 979	58 979	62 414
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	66 389	66 389	78 688
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 528	17 528	17 250
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 528	17 528	17 250
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989			
All Income Levels In 1989			
Families	381	381	237
Householder worked in 1989	353	353	212
With related children under 18 years	277	277	169
With related children under 5 years	91	91	46
Married-couple families	343	343	227
Householder worked in 1989	315	315	202
With related children under 18 years	247	247	159
With related children under 5 years	74	74	36
Female householder, no husband present	15	15	10
Householder worked in 1989	15	15	10
With related children under 18 years	15	15	10
With related children under 5 years	15	15	10
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	439	439	342
Nonfamily householder	226	226	161
65 years and over	17	17	12
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 156	2 156	1 272
Persons under 18 years	731	731	369
Related children under 18 years	731	731	369
Related children 5 to 17 years	621	621	320
Persons 65 years and over	52	52	34
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level			
Families	39	39	17
Percent below poverty level	10.2	10.2	7.2
Householder worked in 1989	25	25	6
With related children under 18 years	39	39	17
With related children under 5 years	13	13	—
Married-couple families	38	38	17
Householder worked in 1989	24	24	6
With related children under 18 years	38	38	17
With related children under 5 years	13	13	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	226	226	199
Nonfamily householder	106	106	101
65 years and over	5	5	—
Persons	414	414	271
Percent below poverty level	19.2	19.2	21.3
Persons under 18 years	89	89	20
Related children under 18 years	89	89	20
Related children 5 to 17 years	75	75	20
Persons 65 years and over	5	5	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:			
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	195	195	166
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	726	726	556

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	3 246	3 246	1 210	445
Native	2 460	2 460	980	210
Foreign born	786	786	230	235
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	78	78	36	25
Persons 5 years and over	2 970	2 970	1 093	393
Speak a language other than English	1 513	1 513	464	345
Do not speak English "very well"	646	646	167	194
In linguistically isolated households	243	243	95	98
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 276	1 276	490	174
Preprimary school	56	56	13	17
Public school	56	56	13	17
Elementary or high school	843	843	235	134
Public school	794	794	222	134
College	377	377	242	23
Public college	356	356	242	23
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 512	1 512	555	194
Less than 9th grade	366	366	77	96
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	257	257	56	84
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	291	291	75	—
Some college, no degree	276	276	160	14
Associate degree	165	165	78	—
Bachelor's degree	114	114	71	—
Graduate or professional degree	43	43	38	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.8	58.8	76.0	7.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	10.4	10.4	19.6	—
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 377	1 377	985	2 269
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	2 970	2 970	1 093	393
Same house	806	806	163	54
Different house in United States	1 918	1 918	853	259
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	345	345	271	—
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	655	655	100	134
Different MSA/PMSA	746	746	416	92
Not in an MSA/PMSA	172	172	66	33
Abroad	246	246	77	80
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 352	1 352	506	200
Car, truck, or van	1 165	1 165	423	167
Drove alone	915	915	341	103
Carpooled	250	250	82	64
Public transportation	39	39	36	—
Other means	117	117	40	33
Worked at home	31	31	7	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	16.8	13.5	17.4
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 284	1 284	481	183
Central city	643	643	433	2
Outside central city	641	641	48	181
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	68	68	25	17
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	2 202	2 202	892	285
In labor force	1 510	1 510	586	214
Employed	1 385	1 385	514	214
Unemployed	123	123	72	—
Percent of civilian labor force	8.2	8.2	12.3	—
Females 16 years and over	1 031	1 031	440	118
Employed	548	548	207	75
Unemployed	49	49	39	—
With own children under 6 years	224	224	78	66
In labor force	144	144	40	64
With own children 6 to 17 years only	203	203	43	5
In labor force	101	101	26	2
Persons 16 to 19 years	286	286	154	13
Not enrolled in school	50	50	25	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	22	22	17	—
Not high school graduate	32	32	15	—
Employed	20	20	8	—
Unemployed	7	7	7	—
Not in labor force	5	5	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 727	1 727	738	223
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 295	1 295	508	204
50 to 52 weeks	562	562	236	67
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 131	2 131	836	285
With a mobility or self-care limitation	106	106	43	23
With a mobility limitation	99	99	43	23
In labor force	13	13	7	6
With a self-care limitation	86	86	35	15
With a work disability	284	284	103	66
In labor force	132	132	60	33
Prevented from working	133	133	43	33
No work disability	1 847	1 847	733	219
In labor force	1 367	1 367	517	181
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	44	44	31	—
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15	15	—
With a mobility limitation	15	15	15	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 107
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 385	1 385	514	214
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	58	58	24	14
Professional specialty occupations	97	97	51	9
Technicians and related support occupations	22	22	8	—
Sales occupations	96	96	41	—
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	143	143	60	—
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	332	332	192	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	167	167	—	80
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	190	190	64	48
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	170	170	51	20
Transportation and material moving occupations	22	22	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	88	88	23	17
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	804	804	363	67
Less than \$5,000	65	65	30	8
\$5,000 to \$9,999	62	62	31	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	117	117	55	6
\$15,000 to \$24,999	212	212	130	20
\$25,000 to \$34,999	86	86	33	17
\$35,000 to \$49,999	124	124	34	9
\$50,000 to \$74,999	128	128	50	—
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	10	10	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 500	21 500	18 875	18 958
Mean (dollars)	28 209	28 209	24 349	20 524
Families	643	643	229	67
Median income (dollars)	24 798	24 798	21 932	18 958
Per capita income (dollars)	7 963	7 963	8 598	4 125
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	804	804	363	67
With earnings	741	741	333	59
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 523	26 523	22 231	23 097
With Social Security income	92	92	47	—
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	7 177	7 177	6 242	—
With public assistance income	85	85	39	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 448	3 448	4 006	—
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	30 528	30 528	29 153	20 489
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 007	29 007	25 164	19 266
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 808	34 808	35 219	21 122
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 145	33 145	33 539	20 049
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 720	14 720	18 084	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 779	11 779	12 481	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	643	643	229	67
Householder worked in 1989	555	555	206	59
With related children under 18 years	468	468	145	59
With related children under 5 years	222	222	103	53
Married-couple families	493	493	143	64
Householder worked in 1989	423	423	127	56
With related children under 18 years	346	346	87	56
With related children under 5 years	164	164	80	50
Female householder, no husband present	104	104	63	—
Householder worked in 1989	90	90	56	—
With related children under 18 years	83	83	42	—
With related children under 5 years	37	37	23	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	543	543	288	94
Nonfamily householder	161	161	134	—
65 years and over	8	8	8	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	3 114	3 114	1 105	435
Persons under 18 years	1 129	1 129	348	154
Related children under 18 years	1 105	1 105	337	144
Related children 5 to 17 years	833	833	224	92
Persons 65 years and over	44	44	31	—
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	146	146	38	23
Percent below poverty level	22.7	22.7	16.6	34.3
Householder worked in 1989	104	104	31	15
With related children under 18 years	119	119	30	15
With related children under 5 years	63	63	23	11
Married-couple families	73	73	8	20
Householder worked in 1989	49	49	8	12
With related children under 18 years	46	46	—	12
With related children under 5 years	15	15	—	8
Female householder, no husband present	60	60	30	—
Householder worked in 1989	46	46	23	—
With related children under 18 years	60	60	30	—
With related children under 5 years	37	37	23	—
Unrelated individuals	281	281	116	84
Nonfamily householder	30	30	30	—
65 years and over	8	8	8	—
Persons	832	832	267	186
Percent below poverty level	26.7	26.7	24.2	42.8
Persons under 18 years	273	273	89	48
Related children under 18 years	252	252	78	38
Related children 5 to 17 years	184	184	55	29
Persons 65 years and over	15	15	8	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	371	371	157	92
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	1 011	1 011	344	210

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 107
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	117 593	117 593	48 249	7 012
Native	109 873	109 873	45 677	6 703
Foreign born	7 720	7 720	2 572	309
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	360	360	190	17
Persons 5 years and over	109 911	109 911	45 709	6 411
Speak a language other than English	4 711	4 711	1 920	302
Do not speak English "very well"	1 459	1 459	588	112
In linguistically isolated households	495	495	268	26
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	32 751	32 751	15 642	1 900
Preprimary school	2 045	2 045	714	138
Public school	1 125	1 125	344	74
Elementary or high school	18 539	18 539	5 725	1 445
Public school	16 460	16 460	5 274	1 219
College	12 167	12 167	9 203	317
Public college	11 520	11 520	8 946	276
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	74 669	74 669	29 437	4 282
Less than 9th grade	3 849	3 849	1 337	293
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	7 858	7 858	2 768	487
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	23 139	23 139	7 609	1 484
Some college, no degree	18 260	18 260	7 300	1 093
Associate degree	4 792	4 792	2 017	281
Bachelor's degree	11 580	11 580	5 704	464
Graduate or professional degree	5 191	5 191	2 702	180
Percent high school graduate or higher	84.3	84.3	86.1	81.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	22.5	22.5	28.6	15.0
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 108	1 108	788	1 405
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	109 911	109 911	45 709	6 411
Same house	51 395	51 395	17 471	3 785
Different house in United States	56 799	56 799	27 650	2 597
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	14 625	14 625	9 756	393
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	16 084	16 084	3 474	1 406
Different MSA/PMSA	18 807	18 807	10 888	639
Not in on MSA/PMSA	7 283	7 283	3 532	159
Abroad	1 717	1 717	588	29
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	56 661	56 661	24 076	3 425
Car, truck, or van	48 997	48 997	20 249	3 144
Drove alone	43 001	43 001	17 727	2 733
Carpooled	5 996	5 996	2 522	411
Public transportation	775	775	645	-
Other means	4 053	4 053	2 527	87
Worked at home	2 836	2 836	655	194
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.2	17.2	15.2	19.5
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	52 980	52 980	22 407	3 349
Central city	30 682	30 682	18 507	1 659
Outside central city	22 298	22 298	3 900	1 690
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	3 681	3 681	1 669	76
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	92 287	92 287	40 284	4 998
In labor force	60 496	60 496	25 859	3 577
Employed	57 765	57 765	24 692	3 496
Unemployed	2 660	2 660	1 149	81
Percent of civilian labor force	4.4	4.4	4.4	2.3
Females 16 years and over	47 534	47 534	21 386	2 460
Employed	25 838	25 838	11 809	1 474
Unemployed	1 214	1 214	543	32
With own children under 6 years	6 703	6 703	2 493	445
In labor force	3 839	3 839	1 456	266
With own children 6 to 17 years only	7 510	7 510	2 423	555
In labor force	5 864	5 864	1 993	408
Persons 16 to 19 years	6 652	6 652	3 229	372
Not enrolled in school	1 222	1 222	443	99
Unemployed or not in labor force	340	340	146	7
Not high school graduate	356	356	154	23
Employed	138	138	42	16
Unemployed	80	80	34	7
Not in labor force	138	138	78	-
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	67 902	67 902	30 039	3 930
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	47 991	47 991	20 235	2 858
50 to 52 weeks	30 445	30 445	11 734	2 051
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	76 007	76 007	32 782	4 364
With a mobility or self-care limitation	1 670	1 670	658	57
With a mobility limitation	976	976	465	24
In labor force	290	290	159	13
With a self-care limitation	1 114	1 114	416	44
With a work disability	5 905	5 905	2 494	296
In labor force	2 984	2 984	1 170	182
Prevented from working	2 320	2 320	1 044	80
No work disability	70 102	70 102	30 288	4 068
In labor force	55 968	55 968	24 145	3 299
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	14 727	14 727	6 360	634
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 112	2 112	959	103
With a mobility limitation	1 610	1 610	765	85
With a self-care limitation	1 150	1 150	476	51

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 107
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	57 765	57 765	24 692	3 496
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	6 440	6 440	2 852	347
Professional specialty occupations	7 575	7 575	4 062	276
Technicians and related support occupations	1 562	1 562	692	76
Sales occupations	7 573	7 573	3 486	515
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	8 250	8 250	3 664	510
Private household occupations	165	165	67	8
Protective service occupations	803	803	288	48
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 374	7 374	3 610	342
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	2 802	2 802	510	270
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7 467	7 467	2 490	576
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	2 616	2 616	1 079	170
Transportation and material moving occupations	2 559	2 559	839	222
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	2 579	2 579	1 053	136
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	45 955	45 955	20 113	2 359
Less than \$5,000	2 160	2 160	1 295	74
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4 095	4 095	2 213	134
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 283	4 283	2 126	230
\$15,000 to \$24,999	9 029	9 029	4 323	345
\$25,000 to \$34,999	8 082	8 082	3 383	408
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 651	8 651	3 093	582
\$50,000 to \$74,999	6 325	6 325	2 387	414
\$75,000 to \$99,999	1 762	1 762	677	54
\$100,000 or more	1 568	1 568	616	118
Median (dollars)	28 970	28 970	25 240	34 724
Mean (dollars)	35 866	35 866	32 729	39 753
Families	30 647	30 647	10 988	1 963
Median income (dollars)	35 695	35 695	34 607	38 024
Per capita income (dollars)	14 188	14 188	13 981	13 247
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	45 955	45 955	20 113	2 359
With earnings	36 772	36 772	15 734	2 073
Mean earnings (dollars)	35 146	35 146	32 257	38 547
With Social Security income	11 864	11 864	5 273	484
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 033	8 033	7 895	8 466
With public assistance income	2 424	2 424	1 239	110
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 272	4 272	4 039	4 741
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	42 587	42 587	41 958	43 489
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 983	41 983	40 206	42 361
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 821	45 821	46 869	45 564
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	47 649	47 649	48 685	45 272
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	20 086	20 086	20 109	17 216
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 500	16 500	16 954	11 322
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families	30 288	30 293	10 991	1 958
Householder worked in 1989	24 222	24 235	8 488	1 702
With related children under 18 years	15 023	15 016	5 314	1 129
With related children under 5 years	6 180	6 175	2 278	492
Married-couple families	25 868	25 877	8 880	1 785
Householder worked in 1989	20 854	20 870	6 867	1 557
With related children under 18 years	11 956	11 953	3 845	1 011
With related children under 5 years	5 133	5 128	1 741	421
Female householder, no husband present	3 271	3 267	1 700	103
Householder worked in 1989	2 378	2 375	1 283	75
With related children under 18 years	2 394	2 390	1 250	77
With related children under 5 years	824	824	474	41
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	22 085	22 091	13 955	538
Nonfamily householder	15 185	15 191	9 022	405
65 years and over	4 563	4 565	2 236	110
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	113 233	113 244	44 803	6 995
Persons under 18 years	27 878	27 878	8 720	2 221
Related children under 18 years	27 740	27 740	8 660	2 221
Related children 5 to 17 years	20 234	20 234	6 206	1 640
Persons 65 years and over	14 557	14 556	6 298	634
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	2 013	2 003	855	163
Percent below poverty level	6.6	6.5	7.8	8.3
Householder worked in 1989	1 087	1 078	462	92
With related children under 18 years	1 582	1 569	706	115
With related children under 5 years	912	909	433	52
Married-couple families	975	972	295	117
Householder worked in 1989	556	553	156	69
With related children under 18 years	632	626	212	69
With related children under 5 years	350	350	122	26
Female householder, no husband present	934	927	499	45
Householder worked in 1989	463	457	265	22
With related children under 18 years	886	879	464	45
With related children under 5 years	546	543	306	26
Unrelated individuals	6 388	6 382	4 858	133
Nonfamily householder	3 357	3 351	2 457	73
65 years and over	1 001	995	513	31
Persons	12 419	12 403	7 136	690
Percent below poverty level	11.0	11.0	15.9	9.9
Persons under 18 years	2 958	2 958	1 095	255
Related children under 18 years	2 837	2 837	1 035	255
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 819	1 819	628	215
Persons 65 years and aver	1 342	1 336	625	74
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 436	4 425	2 703	182
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	16 864	16 848	8 872	836

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County						
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
All housing units.....	55 742	55 742	22 162	1 782	1 717	2 215	2 621	3 407	2 422	3 394
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	2 170	2 170	847	121	132	182	9	17	123	152
1985 to 1988.....	4 030	4 030	1 424	311	41	151	40	59	224	175
1980 to 1984.....	5 780	5 780	1 702	166	88	253	38	21	373	503
1970 to 1979.....	16 189	16 189	5 073	380	369	542	136	339	984	1 594
1960 to 1969.....	6 751	6 751	2 548	228	270	253	131	329	299	366
1950 to 1959.....	4 806	4 806	1 954	126	362	214	473	208	217	239
1940 to 1949.....	4 210	4 210	1 878	112	168	212	380	478	69	117
1939 or earlier.....	11 806	11 806	6 736	338	287	408	1 414	1 956	133	248
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	1 772	1 772	1 051	24	28	86	50	225	13	80
1 bedroom.....	7 021	7 021	3 725	130	165	405	136	785	84	375
2 bedrooms.....	18 830	18 830	8 193	558	574	881	1 102	1 202	345	1 220
3 bedrooms.....	19 539	19 539	6 130	773	733	571	930	832	1 312	1 282
4 bedrooms.....	6 675	6 675	2 388	247	178	210	335	289	513	299
5 or more bedrooms.....	1 905	1 905	675	50	39	62	68	74	155	138
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	665	665	272	89	57	—	—	—	35	43
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	358	358	220	5	8	—	—	—	43	44
Vacant condominium housing units.....	466	466	49	—	38	—	—	—	5	163
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	55 259	55 259	22 007	1 749	1 717	2 208	2 621	3 407	2 408	3 394
Source of water, public system or private company.....	46 029	46 029	22 100	1 150	1 463	2 206	2 610	3 407	2 182	2 862
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	35 805	35 805	21 514	380	633	2 150	2 588	3 399	2 239	2 691
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	548	548	73	54	—	20	—	—	14	38
Owner-occupied housing units.....	194	194	7	31	—	7	—	—	—	12
Renter-occupied housing units.....	130	130	48	4	—	13	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	48 543	48 543	21 228	1 641	1 618	2 113	2 520	3 243	2 351	2 783
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	14 084	14 084	8 707	164	442	597	1 547	1 879	1 367	504
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	1 721	1 721	171	145	52	—	8	31	22	114
Electricity.....	20 052	20 052	9 534	593	568	1 203	530	1 034	614	1 537
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	3 605	3 605	977	133	151	74	216	114	119	162
All other fuels.....	8 932	8 932	1 719	606	405	232	219	174	222	466
No fuel used.....	149	149	120	—	—	7	—	11	7	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	2 835	2 835	2 008	27	41	159	188	585	15	91
1.....	14 337	14 337	7 810	366	417	848	826	1 177	504	816
2.....	19 717	19 717	7 836	646	701	770	1 049	1 024	1 160	1 266
3 or more.....	11 654	11 654	3 574	602	459	336	457	457	672	610
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	31 237	31 237	10 794	1 329	1 133	1 086	1 766	1 261	1 990	2 014
1989 to March 1990.....	4 355	4 355	1 347	177	134	123	250	260	260	450
1985 to 1988.....	8 233	8 233	2 991	381	271	247	444	373	607	667
1980 to 1984.....	5 052	5 052	1 465	237	90	171	219	96	355	281
1970 to 1979.....	7 856	7 856	2 585	273	387	207	296	210	516	413
1969 or earlier.....	5 741	5 741	2 406	261	251	338	557	322	252	203
Renter-occupied housing units.....	17 306	17 306	10 434	312	485	1 027	754	1 982	361	769
1989 to March 1990.....	8 750	8 750	5 578	138	196	488	332	1 004	229	411
1985 to 1988.....	6 022	6 022	3 518	131	141	397	269	624	124	242
1980 to 1984.....	1 613	1 613	868	37	107	95	119	188	—	76
1970 to 1979.....	700	700	398	6	29	38	29	146	8	40
1969 or earlier.....	221	221	72	—	12	9	5	20	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	1 805	1 805	564	65	94	57	44	100	14	39
Householder 65 years and over.....	10 212	10 212	4 632	377	341	479	689	714	403	516
Owner-occupied housing units.....	8 105	8 105	3 350	359	313	346	637	326	377	403
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	19	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	118	118	26	—	3	—	—	7	—	—
No vehicle available.....	1 444	1 444	952	17	19	56	120	281	9	51
Complete plumbing facilities.....	48 219	48 219	21 173	1 606	1 618	2 093	2 520	3 243	2 351	2 771
1.00 or less persons per room.....	46 773	46 773	20 661	1 568	1 590	2 043	2 439	3 172	2 319	2 735
1.01 or more persons per room.....	1 446	1 446	512	38	28	50	81	71	32	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	324	324	55	35	—	20	—	—	—	12
1.00 or less persons per room.....	264	264	55	29	—	20	—	—	—	12
1.01 or more persons per room.....	60	60	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	41 802	41 802	41 729	39 863	43 538	34 369	34 492	28 688	53 024	44 715
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	22 802	22 802	21 357	27 468	24 352	23 950	25 041	17 730	31 622	24 514
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	6 138	6 138	3 650	108	126	254	225	835	130	275
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 966	1 966	671	58	38	75	109	140	57	133
Renter-occupied housing units.....	4 172	4 172	2 979	50	88	179	116	695	73	142

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County—Con.			Bellingham city, Whatcom County						
	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99
All housing units	2 896	2 752	3 600	198	6	1 917	2 621	3 407	338	—
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	52	51	419	49	—	162	9	17	—	—
1985 to 1988	351	119	338	28	—	125	40	59	—	—
1980 to 1984	278	203	344	—	—	222	38	21	—	—
1970 to 1979	1 194	627	1 145	23	—	480	136	339	—	—
1960 to 1969	463	382	444	32	—	207	131	329	14	—
1950 to 1959	208	260	200	30	—	205	473	208	20	—
1940 to 1949	149	251	173	6	6	170	380	478	6	—
1939 or earlier	201	859	537	30	—	346	1 414	1 956	298	—
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	76	111	143	—	—	86	50	225	160	—
1 bedroom	281	359	764	—	—	377	136	785	166	—
2 bedrooms	1 097	734	1 682	43	—	799	1 102	1 202	12	—
3 bedrooms	874	924	739	126	6	419	930	832	—	—
4 bedrooms	478	436	208	24	—	184	335	289	—	—
5 or more bedrooms	90	188	64	5	—	52	68	74	—	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	29	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	54	74	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 885	2 747	3 553	198	6	1 910	2 621	3 407	301	—
Source of water, public system or private company	2 770	2 752	3 031	191	6	1 917	2 610	3 407	338	—
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 464	2 689	2 968	121	—	1 905	2 588	3 399	338	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	6	—	—	20	—	—	22	—
Owner-occupied housing units	11	—	6	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	16	—
Occupied housing units	2 803	2 646	3 330	185	6	1 819	2 520	3 243	297	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	984	1 399	331	71	—	513	1 547	1 879	94	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	50	13	104	—	—	—	8	31	6	—
Electricity	1 442	865	2 291	74	—	1 044	530	1 034	38	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	40	199	203	10	6	74	216	114	11	—
All other fuels	287	152	401	30	—	181	219	174	71	—
No fuel used	—	18	—	—	—	7	—	11	77	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	154	175	246	6	—	151	188	585	165	—
1	842	904	1 389	62	—	766	826	1 177	108	—
2	1 279	998	1 207	73	6	637	1 049	1 024	24	—
3 or more	528	569	488	44	—	265	457	457	—	—
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.4	.5	—
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 026	1 775	1 261	142	6	819	1 766	1 261	—	—
1989 to March 1990	256	101	162	48	—	74	250	260	—	—
1985 to 1988	595	568	372	36	—	183	444	373	—	—
1980 to 1984	362	232	125	15	—	148	219	96	—	—
1970 to 1979	612	465	320	19	—	124	296	210	—	—
1969 or earlier	201	409	282	24	6	290	557	322	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	777	871	2 069	43	—	1 000	754	1 982	297	—
1989 to March 1990	390	428	1 240	34	—	477	332	1 004	199	—
1985 to 1988	282	297	633	—	—	388	269	624	63	—
1980 to 1984	80	85	135	9	—	88	119	188	18	—
1970 to 1979	25	55	45	—	—	38	29	146	12	—
1969 or earlier	—	6	16	—	—	9	5	20	5	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	22	23	92	—	—	48	44	100	75	—
Householder 65 years and over	781	746	606	77	6	396	689	714	72	—
Owner-occupied housing units	658	581	445	77	6	263	637	326	—	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	7	5	—
No vehicle available	105	100	120	—	—	56	120	281	62	—
Complete plumbing facilities	2 792	2 646	3 324	185	6	1 799	2 520	3 243	281	—
1.00 or less persons per room	2 759	2 623	3 225	178	6	1 757	2 439	3 172	255	—
1.01 or more persons per room	33	23	99	7	—	42	81	71	26	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	11	—	6	—	—	20	—	—	16	—
1.00 or less persons per room	11	—	6	—	—	20	—	—	16	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	43 041	62 609	48 625	30 795	24 472	36 673	34 492	28 688	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 321	29 606	20 543	48 392	—	24 004	25 041	17 730	14 240	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	224	289	759	7	—	245	225	835	76	—
Owner-occupied housing units	97	68	62	7	—	66	109	140	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	127	221	697	—	—	179	116	695	76	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.							Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
All housing units	1 938	1 549	685	2 407	1 543	2 752	2 801	1 584	1 711	298
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	70	76	—	37	11	51	365	72	132	20
1985 to 1988	284	97	14	327	18	119	313	283	41	26
1980 to 1984	295	186	77	250	109	203	301	166	88	31
1970 to 1979	538	678	301	837	233	627	881	357	369	62
1960 to 1969	187	221	108	422	188	382	327	196	270	46
1950 to 1959	110	181	57	199	76	260	135	96	362	9
1940 to 1949	148	38	44	141	124	251	86	106	162	42
1939 or earlier	306	72	84	194	784	859	393	308	287	62
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	14	13	12	67	184	111	129	24	28	—
1 bedroom	387	52	118	261	435	359	649	130	165	28
2 bedrooms	835	249	340	967	537	734	1 373	515	574	82
3 bedrooms	534	809	177	636	220	924	517	647	727	152
4 bedrooms	168	305	38	386	105	436	118	223	178	26
5 or more bedrooms	—	121	—	90	62	188	15	45	39	10
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	35	—	29	30	178	—	89	57	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	43	—	54	27	74	22	5	8	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	5	—	—	12	32	—	—	38	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	1 912	1 549	685	2 407	1 510	2 747	2 754	1 551	1 711	298
Source of water, public system or private company	1 929	1 549	685	2 382	1 543	2 752	2 791	959	1 457	289
Sewage disposal, public sewer	1 938	1 512	671	2 192	1 536	2 689	2 625	259	633	245
Locking complete plumbing facilities	8	—	—	—	23	—	—	54	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	4	—	—
Occupied housing units	1 869	1 507	664	2 331	1 465	2 646	2 676	1 456	1 612	294
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	412	877	130	801	653	1 399	331	93	442	84
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	22	12	41	15	13	16	145	52	—
Electricity	1 179	439	416	1 255	627	865	2 033	519	568	159
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	35	40	52	40	98	199	82	123	145	—
All other fuels	236	122	54	194	72	152	214	576	405	51
No fuel used	—	7	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	98	15	41	154	184	175	246	21	41	8
1	795	348	326	689	587	904	1 222	304	417	82
2	773	715	201	1 058	413	998	865	573	695	133
3 or more	203	429	96	430	281	569	343	558	459	71
Vehicles per household	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	2.3	2.1	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	733	1 281	385	1 580	326	1 775	720	1 187	1 127	267
1989 to March 1990	99	146	59	152	78	101	80	129	134	49
1985 to 1988	204	356	91	458	61	568	217	345	271	64
1980 to 1984	110	173	40	307	41	232	84	222	90	23
1970 to 1979	145	426	149	474	65	465	212	254	387	83
1969 or earlier	175	180	46	189	81	409	127	237	245	48
Renter-occupied housing units	1 136	226	279	751	1 139	871	1 956	269	485	27
1989 to March 1990	675	145	102	364	640	428	1 178	104	196	11
1985 to 1988	402	73	93	282	426	297	601	131	141	9
1980 to 1984	48	—	52	80	58	85	123	28	107	7
1970 to 1979	—	8	32	25	15	55	38	6	29	—
1969 or earlier	11	—	—	—	—	6	16	—	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	71	—	—	13	112	23	78	65	94	9
Householder 65 years and over	182	248	241	660	151	746	450	300	335	83
Owner-occupied housing units	155	231	142	537	98	581	297	282	307	83
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	3	—
No vehicle available	23	9	41	105	35	100	120	17	19	—
Complete plumbing facilities	1 869	1 507	664	2 331	1 446	2 646	2 676	1 421	1 612	294
1.00 or less persons per room	1 790	1 497	664	2 303	1 395	2 623	2 582	1 390	1 584	286
1.01 or more persons per room	79	10	—	28	51	23	94	31	28	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	35	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	29	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	32 138	50 421	34 355	44 865	37 425	62 609	32 204	40 947	43 640	27 300
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 199	30 137	21 253	24 914	15 897	29 606	19 977	24 123	24 352	21 979
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	270	81	117	215	559	289	731	101	126	9
Owner-occupied housing units	37	30	55	88	30	68	41	51	38	9
Renter-occupied housing units	233	51	62	127	529	221	690	50	88	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
All housing units.....	-	-	-	873	2 709	489	-	799	2 733	2 183
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	-	47	152	15	-	54	45	51
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	-	127	161	24	-	25	251	96
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	-	187	426	28	-	43	427	201
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	-	306	1 293	357	-	264	859	543
1960 to 1969.....	-	-	-	78	258	41	-	117	355	221
1950 to 1959.....	-	-	-	36	182	9	-	65	179	191
1940 to 1949.....	-	-	-	31	73	8	-	87	140	263
1939 or earlier.....	-	-	-	61	164	7	-	144	477	617
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom.....	-	-	-	-	68	9	-	14	110	51
1 bedroom.....	-	-	-	32	257	20	-	115	315	182
2 bedrooms.....	-	-	-	96	880	130	-	309	1 031	514
3 bedrooms.....	-	-	-	503	1 105	238	-	222	900	958
4 bedrooms.....	-	-	-	208	261	92	-	90	300	395
5 or more bedrooms.....	-	-	-	34	138	-	-	49	77	83
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	43	-	-	-	-	5
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	44	-	-	-	-	5
Vacant condominium housing units.....	-	-	-	-	163	-	-	-	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities.....	-	-	-	859	2 709	478	-	799	2 669	2 169
Source of water, public system or private company.....	-	-	-	633	2 177	388	-	240	1 087	1 454
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	-	-	-	727	2 020	272	-	343	273	827
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	14	38	11	-	6	47	4
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	12	11	-	6	13	4
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	-
Occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	844	2 119	472	-	654	1 503	2 070
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas.....	-	-	-	490	374	183	-	-	25	449
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	-	-	-	-	102	9	-	88	89	150
Electricity.....	-	-	-	175	1 121	187	-	258	399	617
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	-	-	-	79	110	-	-	121	67	286
All other fuels.....	-	-	-	100	412	93	-	187	923	564
No fuel used.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None.....	-	-	-	-	50	-	-	-	33	75
1.....	-	-	-	156	490	153	-	167	287	448
2.....	-	-	-	445	1 065	221	-	342	652	936
3 or more.....	-	-	-	243	514	98	-	145	531	611
Vehicles per household.....	-	-	-	2.3	2.1	2.0	-	2.0	2.3	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	709	1 629	446	-	541	1 137	1 481
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	-	114	391	104	-	82	131	165
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	-	251	576	137	-	155	273	241
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	-	182	241	55	-	41	221	280
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	-	90	264	138	-	108	301	410
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	-	72	157	12	-	155	211	385
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	135	490	26	-	113	366	589
1989 to March 1990.....	-	-	-	84	309	26	-	62	165	281
1985 to 1988.....	-	-	-	51	149	-	-	32	129	191
1980 to 1984.....	-	-	-	-	24	-	-	12	31	48
1970 to 1979.....	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	7	18	46
1969 or earlier.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	23
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	14	39	9	-	14	88	116
Householder 65 years and over.....	-	-	-	155	275	121	-	156	228	422
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	146	261	121	-	148	210	351
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9
No vehicle available.....	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	7	43
Complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	844	2 107	461	-	648	1 474	2 066
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	-	822	2 071	456	-	643	1 397	1 978
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	22	36	5	-	5	77	88
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	-	-	-	-	12	11	-	6	29	4
1.00 or less persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	12	11	-	6	23	4
1.01 or more persons per room.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	-	-	57 727	47 164	36 581	-	70 480	37 061	39 540
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	-	-	-	34 107	26 370	37 096	-	30 352	22 340	22 896
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	-	-	-	49	158	9	-	28	155	247
Owner-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	27	78	9	-	21	96	114
Renter-occupied housing units.....	-	-	-	22	80	-	-	7	59	133

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 105.99	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
All housing units	3 588	2 099	3 375	3 156	—	1 763	2 648	1 344	553	1 675
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	175	59	122	111	—	35	124	67	15	27
1985 to 1988	352	179	313	245	—	102	211	119	18	33
1980 to 1984	518	244	589	258	—	116	360	175	54	167
1970 to 1979	924	689	931	1 356	—	860	817	505	200	424
1960 to 1969	404	211	406	306	—	244	288	261	102	399
1950 to 1959	229	114	320	291	—	107	162	114	33	353
1940 to 1949	352	189	246	168	—	94	188	40	49	94
1939 or earlier	634	414	448	421	—	205	498	63	82	178
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	19	13	157	25	—	—	37	26	59	81
1 bedroom	237	240	418	371	—	52	230	157	85	262
2 bedrooms	984	600	1 472	764	—	426	592	540	290	838
3 bedrooms	1 487	899	1 067	1 380	—	987	1 183	486	47	421
4 bedrooms	630	253	213	484	—	251	447	108	55	73
5 or more bedrooms	231	94	48	132	—	47	159	27	17	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	63	—	77	—	—	—	25	9	—	25
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	8	—	59	—	—	—	—	1	8	—
Vacant condominium housing units	20	—	163	—	—	—	—	16	10	7
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	3 557	2 068	3 364	3 156	—	1 763	2 615	1 296	527	1 663
Source of water, public system or private company	2 863	1 596	3 049	2 498	—	839	1 431	1 147	229	1 593
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 080	984	2 073	1 983	—	190	289	1 011	17	65
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	11	38	8	—	7	69	47	58	37
Owner-occupied housing units	9	11	21	8	—	7	29	12	6	7
Renter-occupied housing units	17	—	—	—	—	—	10	7	28	—
Occupied housing units	3 499	1 965	1 787	2 994	—	1 693	2 565	1 057	283	448
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 411	176	105	945	—	356	235	—	—	9
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	87	103	139	111	—	88	265	87	11	24
Electricity	1 054	959	1 026	1 246	—	552	785	520	99	274
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	522	208	120	198	—	177	320	74	6	72
All other fuels	425	519	372	494	—	520	960	376	167	69
No fuel used	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	136	108	14	147	—	76	66	34	—	18
1	989	527	423	809	—	245	429	334	63	204
2	1 416	779	782	1 199	—	771	1 123	465	140	144
3 or more	958	551	568	839	—	601	947	224	80	82
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.1	—	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	2 400	1 393	1 333	2 010	—	1 373	2 065	804	193	348
1989 to March 1990	344	108	264	345	—	164	282	114	13	75
1985 to 1988	575	322	260	447	—	353	546	256	72	98
1980 to 1984	486	250	200	331	—	260	432	123	57	93
1970 to 1979	537	441	481	551	—	429	459	237	51	50
1969 or earlier	458	272	128	336	—	167	346	74	—	32
Renter-occupied housing units	1 099	572	454	984	—	320	500	253	90	100
1989 to March 1990	477	247	186	403	—	115	262	135	64	45
1985 to 1988	419	228	224	370	—	133	170	77	18	32
1980 to 1984	151	66	44	115	—	27	49	15	8	13
1970 to 1979	19	28	—	52	—	39	14	26	—	10
1969 or earlier	33	3	—	44	—	6	5	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	45	108	65	235	—	37	129	112	20	42
Householder 65 years and over	920	482	342	645	—	321	413	214	62	106
Owner-occupied housing units	658	389	342	465	—	260	394	195	56	87
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	9	2	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	17	7	31	—	6	7	10	—	—
No vehicle available	110	75	—	76	—	63	47	14	—	11
Complete plumbing facilities	3 473	1 954	1 766	2 986	—	1 686	2 526	1 038	249	441
1.00 or less persons per room	3 370	1 889	1 700	2 901	—	1 622	2 423	924	225	431
1.01 or more persons per room	103	65	66	85	—	64	103	114	24	10
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	26	11	21	8	—	7	39	19	34	7
1.00 or less persons per room	20	11	21	8	—	7	16	7	34	—
1.01 or more persons per room	6	—	—	—	—	—	23	12	—	7
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 018	39 039	41 413	39 468	—	37 919	41 929	37 710	36 334	47 223
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 521	22 643	35 691	23 426	—	23 763	24 254	23 527	23 095	23 779
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	268	189	138	343	—	147	307	146	35	33
Owner-occupied housing units	150	71	74	142	—	88	202	84	18	23
Renter-occupied housing units	118	118	64	201	—	59	105	62	17	10

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Whatcom County						
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 1	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5	Tract 8.01	Tract 8.02
Specified owner-occupied housing units	22 306	22 306	9 132	668	833	913	1 654	1 113	1 859	1 651
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	15 202	15 202	6 117	419	521	588	964	786	1 357	1 249
Less than \$300	582	582	217	13	34	6	36	57	8	21
\$300 to \$399	1 093	1 093	422	26	42	59	102	103	36	37
\$400 to \$499	2 128	2 128	993	77	94	71	210	220	188	121
\$500 to \$599	2 541	2 541	1 088	93	99	160	208	161	77	125
\$600 to \$799	4 588	4 588	1 848	79	138	200	280	210	394	479
\$800 to \$999	2 312	2 312	790	62	97	84	70	25	347	179
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 373	1 373	494	63	17	—	52	—	181	200
\$1,500 to \$1,999	381	381	193	6	—	8	6	10	55	54
\$2,000 or more	204	204	72	—	—	—	—	—	71	33
Median (dollars)	646	646	630	601	590	599	569	506	789	739
Not mortgaged	7 104	7 104	3 015	249	312	325	690	327	502	402
Less than \$100	386	386	124	9	7	14	61	26	—	23
\$100 to \$199	3 421	3 421	1 481	151	162	179	397	222	168	148
\$200 to \$299	2 526	2 526	1 121	56	130	106	188	72	254	137
\$300 to \$399	574	574	208	20	13	7	34	—	68	66
\$400 to \$499	158	158	66	7	—	19	10	7	12	28
\$500 or more	39	39	15	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	194	194	195	183	194	186	179	153	223	223
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	4 562	4 562	2 031	99	176	232	525	385	210	213
Less than 20 percent	1 659	1 659	758	59	72	95	283	93	47	97
20 to 24 percent	538	538	232	—	13	7	54	26	25	8
25 to 29 percent	382	382	131	6	25	6	33	38	39	17
30 to 34 percent	284	284	130	—	19	33	—	32	—	—
35 percent or more	1 538	1 538	700	34	40	85	146	189	81	84
Not computed	161	161	80	—	7	6	9	7	18	7
Median	25.0	25.0	24.7	17.9	24.8	30.8	19.2	35.0	28.1	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 794	5 794	2 417	206	287	236	565	417	383	393
Less than 20 percent	2 784	2 784	1 161	80	160	137	275	208	169	127
20 to 24 percent	1 032	1 032	453	41	35	39	149	66	84	64
25 to 29 percent	928	928	441	35	41	37	81	101	43	36
30 to 34 percent	516	516	191	13	28	9	24	42	21	62
35 percent or more	534	534	171	37	23	14	36	—	66	104
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	20.5	20.5	20.5	22.8	18.3	17.6	20.3	20.0	21.3	25.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 258	5 258	1 968	183	130	246	279	159	418	427
Less than 20 percent	3 440	3 440	1 383	151	106	171	227	139	226	243
20 to 24 percent	1 094	1 094	364	21	14	75	41	12	100	133
25 to 29 percent	411	411	150	6	5	—	11	8	66	8
30 to 34 percent	220	220	35	5	5	—	—	—	21	28
35 percent or more	93	93	36	—	—	—	—	—	5	15
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	15.8	12.2	15.4	17.5	15.3	14.5	19.0	18.7
\$50,000 or more	6 692	6 692	2 716	180	240	199	285	152	848	618
Less than 20 percent	5 612	5 612	2 332	147	221	191	255	152	622	492
20 to 24 percent	684	684	212	33	12	—	30	—	146	45
25 to 29 percent	207	207	73	—	7	—	—	—	54	44
30 to 34 percent	102	102	66	—	—	—	—	—	16	8
35 percent or more	87	87	33	—	—	8	—	—	10	29
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	12.6	12.8	11.1	11.8	12.0	10.0	14.4	15.4
Specified renter-occupied housing units	16 628	16 628	10 415	294	458	1 016	754	1 982	361	746
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	197	197	82	—	12	25	—	31	—	19
\$100 to \$199	1 029	1 029	670	9	23	48	14	280	17	10
\$200 to \$299	1 886	1 886	1 216	13	70	38	59	348	6	76
\$300 to \$399	3 872	3 872	2 506	16	128	356	158	386	50	140
\$400 to \$499	4 061	4 061	2 631	72	109	238	169	380	40	107
\$500 to \$599	2 537	2 537	1 595	84	50	222	201	235	49	119
\$600 to \$749	1 463	1 463	913	31	39	61	102	189	64	149
\$750 to \$999	845	845	524	25	14	9	23	110	116	83
\$1,000 or more	162	162	123	17	—	—	—	—	10	22
No cash rent	576	576	155	27	13	19	28	23	9	21
Median (dollars)	425	425	426	517	394	422	473	390	644	507
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	4 220	4 220	2 949	30	91	181	122	765	65	200
Less than 20 percent	148	148	47	—	10	8	—	10	—	19
20 to 24 percent	145	145	80	—	5	8	—	35	—	—
25 to 29 percent	332	332	225	—	6	20	—	132	—	21
30 to 34 percent	260	260	156	—	6	8	—	66	17	—
35 percent or more	3 037	3 037	2 264	24	53	107	109	463	48	145
Not computed	298	298	177	6	11	30	5	59	—	15
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 662	4 662	2 982	91	138	323	188	520	68	149
Less than 20 percent	330	330	180	15	14	10	—	77	—	—
20 to 24 percent	510	510	285	—	32	25	10	48	—	17
25 to 29 percent	752	752	461	—	40	96	25	69	7	—
30 to 34 percent	760	760	510	21	5	72	28	119	37	18
35 percent or more	2 114	2 114	1 502	44	40	120	110	207	15	100
Not computed	196	196	44	11	7	—	15	—	9	14
Median	34.2	34.2	35.4	41.5	27.4	32.1	38.0	32.8	33.0	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 799	4 799	2 852	85	119	287	294	455	79	212
Less than 20 percent	1 855	1 855	1 100	14	48	112	69	183	18	109
20 to 24 percent	1 304	1 304	795	19	50	65	122	114	—	20
25 to 29 percent	833	833	509	23	9	84	75	62	13	55
30 to 34 percent	303	303	215	12	—	4	13	59	16	11
35 percent or more	332	332	205	7	6	22	7	37	32	17
Not computed	172	172	28	10	6	—	8	—	—	—
Median	21.8	21.8	22.0	26.0	20.8	22.4	23.0	22.0	32.7	19.8
\$35,000 or more	2 947	2 947	1 632	88	110	225	150	242	149	185
Less than 20 percent	2 483	2 483	1 372	77	98	210	113	218	90	143
20 to 24 percent	324	324	207	—	12	15	37	14	49	36
25 to 29 percent	69	69	38	4	—	—	—	—	10	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	64	64	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.0	14.0	14.0	15.9	14.2	13.3	15.8	12.9	18.7	17.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Whatcom County—Con.			Bellingham city, Whatcom County						
	Tract 9	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 6	Tract 6.99
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 428	1 431	807	70	6	777	1 654	1 113	—	—
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 069	920	508	22	—	494	964	786	—	—
Less than \$300	15	8	16	—	—	6	36	57	—	—
\$300 to \$399	71	19	15	6	—	38	102	103	—	—
\$400 to \$499	123	63	73	—	—	54	210	220	—	—
\$500 to \$599	102	86	110	5	—	144	208	161	—	—
\$600 to \$799	409	226	89	11	—	166	280	210	—	—
\$800 to \$999	194	217	64	—	—	78	70	25	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	96	196	67	—	—	—	52	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	51	69	39	—	—	8	6	10	—	—
\$2,000 or more	8	36	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	724	850	711	575	—	603	569	506	—	—
Not mortgaged	359	511	299	48	6	283	690	327	—	—
Less than \$100	6	—	—	—	—	7	61	26	—	—
\$100 to \$199	152	146	122	24	—	155	397	222	—	—
\$200 to \$299	148	247	123	18	6	106	188	72	—	—
\$300 to \$399	44	77	32	—	—	7	34	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	41	15	—	—	8	10	7	—	—
\$500 or more	9	—	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	211	249	219	200	225	188	179	153	—	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	211	188	133	7	—	165	525	385	—	—
Less than 20 percent	65	37	41	—	—	74	283	93	—	—
20 to 24 percent	29	43	17	—	—	7	54	26	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	—	—	—	—	—	33	38	—	—
30 to 34 percent	28	13	9	—	—	24	—	32	—	—
35 percent or more	64	95	54	7	—	54	146	189	—	—
Not computed	19	—	12	—	—	6	9	7	—	—
Median	26.7	35.3	31.4	50.0+	—	23.9	19.2	35.0	—	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	300	224	242	42	6	205	565	417	—	—
Less than 20 percent	128	128	114	25	6	127	275	208	—	—
20 to 24 percent	27	19	32	—	—	31	149	66	—	—
25 to 29 percent	55	45	32	11	—	30	81	101	—	—
30 to 34 percent	49	—	32	—	—	9	24	42	—	—
35 percent or more	41	32	32	6	—	8	36	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	24.1	17.8	21.1	11.7	12.5	16.9	20.3	20.0	—	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	348	256	171	10	—	219	279	159	—	—
Less than 20 percent	234	132	130	10	—	162	227	139	—	—
20 to 24 percent	68	38	19	—	—	57	41	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	38	49	—	—	—	—	11	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	8	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	16.3	19.2	12.2	12.5	—	17.3	15.3	14.5	—	—
\$50,000 or more	569	763	261	11	—	188	285	152	—	—
Less than 20 percent	485	619	212	11	—	180	255	152	—	—
20 to 24 percent	48	77	24	—	—	—	30	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	27	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	25	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	15	6	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.3	12.2	12.1	10.0	—	12.2	12.0	10.0	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	777	871	2 055	43	—	989	754	1 982	297	—
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	9	—	—	25	—	31	—	—
\$100 to \$199	7	95	41	—	—	48	14	280	10	—
\$200 to \$299	56	76	292	—	—	38	59	348	106	—
\$300 to \$399	196	185	501	—	—	356	158	386	95	—
\$400 to \$499	251	217	590	—	—	238	169	380	22	—
\$500 to \$599	166	91	301	23	—	204	201	235	8	—
\$600 to \$749	57	95	173	10	—	61	102	189	—	—
\$750 to \$999	30	52	92	—	—	—	23	110	38	—
\$1,000 or more	14	46	27	10	—	—	—	—	18	—
No cash rent	—	14	29	—	—	19	28	23	—	—
Median (dollars)	462	438	427	589	—	413	473	390	319	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	124	240	660	—	—	181	122	765	120	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	9	—	—	8	—	10	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	13	9	—	—	8	—	35	—	—
25 to 29 percent	7	34	—	—	—	20	—	132	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	14	19	—	—	8	8	66	—	—
35 percent or more	117	179	585	—	—	107	109	463	120	—
Not computed	—	—	38	—	—	30	5	59	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	214	197	606	10	—	316	188	520	121	—
Less than 20 percent	15	—	41	—	—	10	—	77	—	—
20 to 24 percent	22	—	58	—	—	25	10	48	33	—
25 to 29 percent	24	33	46	—	—	96	25	69	24	—
30 to 34 percent	36	27	76	—	—	72	28	119	13	—
35 percent or more	117	137	364	10	—	113	110	207	51	—
Not computed	—	—	21	—	—	—	15	—	—	—
Median	36.0	43.3	38.1	50.0+	—	31.9	38.0	32.8	31.3	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	236	216	527	7	—	267	294	455	34	—
Less than 20 percent	91	57	226	—	—	112	69	183	34	—
20 to 24 percent	64	62	153	7	—	65	122	114	—	—
25 to 29 percent	58	39	70	—	—	73	75	62	—	—
30 to 34 percent	23	12	31	—	—	4	13	59	—	—
35 percent or more	—	32	47	—	—	13	7	37	—	—
Not computed	—	14	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Median	22.1	23.5	21.2	22.5	—	21.7	23.0	22.0	17.1	—
\$35,000 or more	203	218	262	26	—	225	150	242	22	—
Less than 20 percent	161	200	233	26	—	210	113	218	22	—
20 to 24 percent	23	18	23	—	—	15	37	14	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	—	—
Median	15.7	13.6	12.5	16.6	—	13.3	15.8	12.9	10.0	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham city, Whatcom County—Con.							Remainder of Whatcom County		
	Tract 7	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 1 (pt.)	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	693	1 228	263	1 191	245	1 431	461	598	827	136
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	520	880	184	867	161	920	319	397	521	94
Less than \$300	46	8	13	15	12	8	16	13	34	—
\$300 to \$399	27	27	16	63	14	19	7	20	42	21
\$400 to \$499	87	153	22	106	12	63	66	77	94	17
\$500 to \$599	128	59	43	87	64	86	103	88	99	16
\$600 to \$799	182	260	76	323	39	226	75	68	138	34
\$800 to \$999	37	176	8	136	13	217	30	62	97	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	132	6	84	7	196	10	63	17	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	37	—	45	—	69	12	6	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	28	—	8	—	36	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	564	761	589	713	576	850	564	601	590	556
Not mortgaged	173	348	79	324	84	511	142	201	306	42
Less than \$100	17	—	—	6	7	—	—	9	7	7
\$100 to \$199	109	133	34	146	27	146	88	127	162	24
\$200 to \$299	40	192	45	131	41	247	35	38	124	—
\$300 to \$399	7	23	—	32	9	77	19	20	13	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	7	—	11
\$500 or more	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	171	216	210	206	215	249	173	179	193	179
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	178	144	63	197	65	188	114	92	176	67
Less than 20 percent	80	31	33	65	30	37	32	59	72	21
20 to 24 percent	24	19	—	29	13	43	17	—	13	—
25 to 29 percent	22	22	10	6	—	—	—	6	25	6
30 to 34 percent	24	—	—	28	—	13	9	—	19	9
35 percent or more	28	54	20	50	13	95	44	27	40	31
Not computed	—	18	—	19	9	—	12	—	7	—
Median	21.9	28.0	14.8	24.1	19.6	35.3	31.1	17.2	24.8	33.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	205	267	31	231	66	224	158	164	281	31
Less than 20 percent	86	126	10	100	20	128	50	55	154	10
20 to 24 percent	30	64	21	27	21	19	25	41	35	8
25 to 29 percent	60	28	—	41	12	45	32	24	41	7
30 to 34 percent	15	21	—	41	13	—	26	13	28	—
35 percent or more	14	28	—	22	—	32	25	31	23	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	22.7	20.6	21.3	22.9	23.1	17.8	25.6	23.3	18.6	23.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	230	268	91	275	74	256	107	173	130	27
Less than 20 percent	128	146	65	212	67	132	95	141	106	9
20 to 24 percent	85	66	20	33	—	38	12	21	14	18
25 to 29 percent	17	36	—	22	7	49	—	6	5	—
30 to 34 percent	—	15	6	—	—	14	—	5	5	—
35 percent or more	—	5	—	8	—	23	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.9	17.1	16.6	14.0	11.7	19.2	12.2	12.2	15.4	21.3
\$50,000 or more	80	549	78	488	40	763	82	169	240	11
Less than 20 percent	80	425	78	422	40	619	70	136	221	11
20 to 24 percent	—	70	—	35	—	77	—	33	12	—
25 to 29 percent	—	38	—	8	—	27	—	—	7	—
30 to 34 percent	—	6	—	23	—	25	12	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	10	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.4	13.5	14.5	14.3	13.4	12.2	11.4	13.6	11.1	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 136	226	279	751	1 139	871	1 948	251	458	27
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	10	—	7	—	9	—	12	—
\$100 to \$199	33	17	—	7	125	95	41	9	23	—
\$200 to \$299	42	—	45	56	154	76	292	13	70	—
\$300 to \$399	234	35	84	186	310	185	477	16	128	—
\$400 to \$499	475	32	61	251	218	217	568	72	109	—
\$500 to \$599	172	36	20	157	162	91	286	61	50	18
\$600 to \$749	117	21	54	50	69	95	145	21	39	—
\$750 to \$999	41	75	—	30	63	52	92	25	14	9
\$1,000 or more	—	10	5	14	6	46	14	7	—	—
No cash rent	22	—	—	—	25	14	24	27	13	—
Median (dollars)	446	575	401	461	386	438	423	502	394	580
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	224	57	83	124	380	240	653	30	91	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	10	—	10	—	9	—	10	—
20 to 24 percent	15	—	—	—	—	13	9	—	5	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	32	34	—	—	6	—
30 to 34 percent	4	17	—	—	20	14	19	—	6	—
35 percent or more	176	40	73	117	302	179	578	24	53	—
Not computed	29	—	—	—	16	—	38	6	11	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	7
\$10,000 to \$19,999	349	34	70	214	384	197	579	81	138	—
Less than 20 percent	19	—	—	15	18	—	41	15	14	—
20 to 24 percent	21	—	17	22	60	—	49	—	32	—
25 to 29 percent	86	—	—	24	58	33	46	—	40	—
30 to 34 percent	69	29	—	36	41	27	76	21	5	—
35 percent or more	149	5	53	117	199	137	351	34	40	7
Not computed	5	—	—	—	8	—	16	11	7	—
Median	33.3	32.9	47.0	36.0	36.3	43.3	38.2	34.8	27.4	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	410	49	70	229	338	216	483	78	119	20
Less than 20 percent	162	12	43	91	119	57	218	14	48	—
20 to 24 percent	144	—	20	64	64	62	133	12	50	—
25 to 29 percent	58	—	—	51	81	39	70	23	9	11
30 to 34 percent	27	16	7	23	23	12	31	12	—	—
35 percent or more	19	21	—	—	45	32	31	7	6	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	6	14	—	10	6	—
Median	21.5	33.9	18.8	21.8	23.7	23.5	20.9	26.7	20.8	29.5
\$35,000 or more	153	86	56	184	37	218	233	62	110	—
Less than 20 percent	98	46	56	142	37	200	204	51	98	—
20 to 24 percent	37	40	—	23	—	18	23	—	12	—
25 to 29 percent	13	—	—	19	—	—	6	4	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Not computed	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.0	19.4	13.9	15.9	11.8	13.6	11.8	15.2	14.2	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 8	Tract 8.01 (pt.)	Tract 8.02 (pt.)	Tract 9 (pt.)	Tract 11 (pt.)	Tract 12 (pt.)	Tract 101	Tract 102
Specified owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	631	1 388	237	—	346	511	779
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	—	—	—	477	1 065	202	—	189	334	506
Less than \$300	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	42	17
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	9	21	8	—	8	12	43
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	35	99	17	—	7	51	69
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	18	82	15	—	7	85	127
\$600 to \$799	—	—	—	134	403	86	—	14	96	154
\$800 to \$999	—	—	—	171	171	58	—	34	32	64
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—	—	49	194	12	—	57	16	32
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	18	54	6	—	27	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	43	33	—	—	35	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	842	761	772	—	1 122	569	598
Not mortgaged	—	—	—	154	323	35	—	157	177	273
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	21	29
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	35	114	6	—	34	105	155
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	62	92	17	—	88	42	81
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	45	66	12	—	13	9	8
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	12	28	—	—	15	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	244	233	234	—	257	143	174
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	—	—	—	66	150	14	—	19	124	209
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	16	64	—	—	9	54	79
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	6	8	—	—	—	14	23
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	17	7	—	—	—	4	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	24
35 percent or more	—	—	—	27	64	14	—	10	37	66
Not computed	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	4	4
Median	—	—	—	28.2	24.7	50.0+	—	50.0+	22.1	25.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	116	362	69	—	84	151	234
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	43	117	28	—	64	67	112
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	20	43	—	—	7	34	41
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	15	36	14	—	—	28	43
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	62	8	—	6	17	17
35 percent or more	—	—	—	38	104	19	—	7	5	21
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	23.8	27.9	27.3	—	14.0	21.3	20.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999	—	—	—	150	336	73	—	64	126	195
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	80	178	22	—	35	91	122
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	34	113	35	—	7	13	32
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	30	8	16	—	—	13	17
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	6	22	—	—	22	9	22
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	19.6	19.4	22.1	—	12.9	16.3	17.7
\$50,000 or more	—	—	—	299	540	81	—	179	110	141
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	197	414	63	—	142	102	124
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	76	45	13	—	24	8	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	16	44	5	—	7	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	10	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	16.2	15.5	13.7	—	12.5	11.8	10.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	135	467	26	—	107	319	443
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	18
\$100 to \$199	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	20	26
\$200 to \$299	—	—	—	6	31	—	—	—	66	50
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—	15	56	10	—	24	93	120
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	8	46	—	—	22	53	121
\$500 to \$599	—	—	—	13	99	9	—	15	18	53
\$600 to \$749	—	—	—	43	95	7	—	28	4	23
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	41	83	—	—	—	7	3
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	13	—	2
No cash rent	—	—	—	9	21	—	—	5	58	27
Median (dollars)	—	—	—	659	567	567	—	567	360	391
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	—	—	—	8	117	—	—	7	54	121
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	18
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	21	—	—	—	—	11
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
35 percent or more	—	—	—	8	72	—	—	7	27	73
Not computed	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	18	1
Median	—	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	—	—	34	79	—	—	27	89	113
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	21	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	16	18
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	8	18	—	—	13	38	54
35 percent or more	—	—	—	10	47	—	—	5	7	5
Not computed	—	—	—	9	14	—	—	5	7	—
Median	—	—	—	33.4	50.0+	—	—	36.3	29.1	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	—	—	30	142	7	—	44	136	140
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	6	66	—	—	8	63	56
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	32	53
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	13	55	7	—	—	8	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	7	5
35 percent or more	—	—	—	11	17	—	—	16	4	3
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	15
Median	—	—	—	28.5	25.5	27.5	—	23.5	19.1	20.6
\$35,000 or more	—	—	—	63	129	19	—	29	40	69
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	44	87	19	—	29	24	60
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	9	36	—	—	—	—	3
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	6
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	—	—	18.2	18.3	14.7	—	15.7	10.6	12.4

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Whatcom County—Con.									
	Tract 103	Tract 104.01	Tract 104.02	Tract 105	Tract 105.99	Tract 106	Tract 107	Tract 108	Tract 109	Tract 110
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 717	913	821	1 438	—	847	1 137	511	96	241
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	1 083	560	522	1 108	—	647	930	318	35	97
Less than \$300	46	30	10	66	—	13	50	36	—	—
\$300 to \$399	74	64	18	151	—	63	57	41	—	19
\$400 to \$499	126	103	107	137	—	90	66	35	—	5
\$500 to \$599	156	122	75	248	—	117	119	38	14	27
\$600 to \$799	407	129	157	307	—	217	288	60	21	27
\$800 to \$999	166	74	107	134	—	90	204	52	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	84	30	45	55	—	49	122	35	—	19
\$1,500 to \$1,999	24	—	3	10	—	8	14	18	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	8	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	—
Median (dollars)	666	567	691	579	—	627	729	632	635	595
Not mortgaged	634	353	299	330	—	200	207	193	61	144
Less than \$100	34	28	6	16	—	22	—	12	6	42
\$100 to \$199	360	188	129	163	—	88	94	86	32	38
\$200 to \$299	232	116	107	135	—	55	96	71	5	44
\$300 to \$399	8	21	42	16	—	29	17	18	18	11
\$400 to \$499	—	—	9	—	—	6	—	4	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	—	9
Median (dollars)	186	177	210	193	—	193	207	198	147	189
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	288	261	163	283	—	159	218	134	49	59
Less than 20 percent	161	90	32	78	—	48	40	35	32	11
20 to 24 percent	45	23	7	38	—	32	47	18	12	20
25 to 29 percent	—	21	25	48	—	—	40	22	—	17
30 to 34 percent	—	13	23	20	—	7	20	8	—	—
35 percent or more	58	111	67	99	—	62	65	44	5	11
Not computed	24	3	9	—	—	10	6	7	—	—
Median	18.5	28.8	32.8	27.7	—	24.1	27.4	27.4	12.8	24.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	470	245	183	393	—	208	197	130	5	54
Less than 20 percent	236	142	105	167	—	130	62	84	5	42
20 to 24 percent	106	45	30	80	—	22	54	13	—	—
25 to 29 percent	71	18	11	98	—	38	26	17	—	—
30 to 34 percent	51	24	29	23	—	6	27	2	—	12
35 percent or more	6	16	8	25	—	12	28	14	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	19.6	17.3	17.6	21.8	—	17.1	23.4	15.2	12.5	15.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	480	193	177	349	—	271	387	96	20	43
Less than 20 percent	328	141	127	242	—	154	154	69	20	38
20 to 24 percent	102	19	20	63	—	77	143	14	—	5
25 to 29 percent	19	10	18	26	—	35	57	1	—	—
30 to 34 percent	25	9	12	18	—	—	24	6	—	—
35 percent or more	6	14	—	—	—	5	9	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.9	14.8	13.7	17.5	—	18.9	21.4	16.4	16.4	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	479	214	298	413	—	209	335	151	22	85
Less than 20 percent	409	189	259	368	—	164	251	123	22	85
20 to 24 percent	47	25	33	27	—	39	55	18	—	—
25 to 29 percent	11	—	—	18	—	6	10	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	14.7	10.0—	11.9	12.5	—	13.9	15.3	10.0—	11.6	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	993	543	409	931	—	287	378	249	90	100
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	11	16	—	36	—	—	—	13	—	—
\$100 to \$199	54	45	11	93	—	—	40	28	—	—
\$200 to \$299	91	60	74	87	—	17	38	39	22	6
\$300 to \$399	228	102	93	267	—	69	94	29	—	22
\$400 to \$499	363	112	60	229	—	54	80	52	20	29
\$500 to \$599	137	96	112	85	—	87	37	36	16	—
\$600 to \$749	59	75	27	51	—	12	26	10	—	30
\$750 to \$999	14	13	—	62	—	20	19	11	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	36	24	32	21	—	28	44	31	32	13
Median (dollars)	418	440	410	387	—	466	397	400	412	439
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	183	139	39	248	—	70	76	46	26	16
Less than 20 percent	10	13	—	28	—	—	10	3	—	—
20 to 24 percent	24	9	—	16	—	—	—	2	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	18	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	15	18	—	28	—	—	13	6	—	—
35 percent or more	122	76	39	118	—	70	37	25	6	16
Not computed	12	5	—	7	—	—	16	10	—	—
Median	50.0+	46.4	50.0+	34.6	—	50.0+	50.0	50.0+	45.0	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	295	129	81	253	—	75	118	81	33	47
Less than 20 percent	31	6	—	27	—	5	8	20	5	—
20 to 24 percent	34	17	47	19	—	4	28	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent	76	20	14	58	—	14	14	14	—	—
30 to 34 percent	61	19	—	40	—	12	9	12	11	17
35 percent or more	93	50	20	109	—	21	41	13	5	17
Not computed	—	17	—	—	—	19	18	15	12	13
Median	30.5	33.4	24.3	32.8	—	32.1	30.0	27.1	32.5	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	361	160	121	256	—	95	138	79	15	6
Less than 20 percent	192	51	36	112	—	13	46	44	—	—
20 to 24 percent	82	37	16	91	—	22	56	17	15	6
25 to 29 percent	41	22	29	42	—	40	6	10	—	—
30 to 34 percent	10	17	8	—	—	20	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	6	31	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—
Not computed	30	2	32	11	—	—	13	3	—	—
Median	19.0	23.8	22.7	20.6	—	26.6	21.5	18.4	22.5	22.5
\$35,000 or more	154	115	168	174	—	47	46	43	16	31
Less than 20 percent	149	99	152	155	—	38	32	34	16	24
20 to 24 percent	5	11	16	—	—	—	14	4	—	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	2	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	5	—	10	—	9	—	3	—	—
Median	12.9	13.9	12.1	13.2	—	12.9	11.9	12.1	10.0	17.6

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Whatcom County	Bellingham city, Whatcom County		Remainder of Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 5	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108
Occupied housing units -----	46 432	46 432	20 422	3 078	3 078	1 370	2 837	2 431	674
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990 -----	1 620	1 620	684	5	5	7	111	111	25
1985 to 1988 -----	3 277	3 277	1 292	54	54	18	216	180	83
1980 to 1984 -----	4 496	4 496	1 506	21	21	104	213	283	88
1970 to 1979 -----	13 521	13 521	4 692	283	283	206	1 196	783	224
1960 to 1969 -----	5 570	5 570	2 409	299	299	175	287	278	133
1950 to 1959 -----	3 897	3 897	1 836	180	180	61	265	161	68
1940 to 1949 -----	3 655	3 655	1 752	430	430	109	153	186	20
1939 or earlier -----	10 396	10 396	6 251	1 806	1 806	690	396	449	33
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom -----	1 081	1 081	832	182	182	138	25	26	8
1 bedroom -----	5 274	5 274	3 310	701	701	389	327	176	69
2 bedrooms -----	14 739	14 739	7 484	1 110	1 110	481	658	525	273
3 bedrooms -----	17 387	17 387	5 873	758	758	199	1 285	1 116	263
4 bedrooms -----	6 181	6 181	2 271	258	258	105	429	435	53
5 or more bedrooms -----	1 770	1 770	652	69	69	58	113	153	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities -----	46 144	46 144	20 305	3 078	3 078	1 345	2 837	2 403	669
Source of water, public system or private company -----	38 377	38 377	20 371	3 078	3 078	1 370	2 197	1 312	561
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	30 731	30 731	19 808	3 070	3 070	1 363	1 726	247	500
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	294	294	51	-	-	15	8	29	9
Owner-occupied housing units -----	191	191	7	-	-	-	8	29	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	103	103	44	-	-	15	-	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas -----	13 538	13 538	8 420	1 758	1 758	603	858	229	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	1 656	1 656	167	31	31	11	111	255	57
Electricity -----	19 023	19 023	9 080	996	996	596	1 185	732	360
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	3 542	3 542	955	108	108	88	198	320	49
All other fuels -----	8 524	8 524	1 680	174	174	72	485	895	208
No fuel used -----	149	149	120	11	11	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None -----	2 646	2 646	1 870	538	538	156	140	63	12
1 -----	13 458	13 458	7 413	1 101	1 101	561	773	389	174
2 -----	19 057	19 057	7 654	987	987	380	1 143	1 047	332
3 or more -----	11 271	11 271	3 485	452	452	273	781	932	156
Vehicles per household -----	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units -----	30 340	30 340	10 626	1 233	1 233	317	1 936	1 978	555
1989 to March 1990 -----	4 190	4 190	1 315	255	255	78	331	265	109
1985 to 1988 -----	8 008	8 008	2 939	364	364	61	433	513	205
1980 to 1984 -----	4 896	4 896	1 451	96	96	41	331	407	69
1970 to 1979 -----	7 606	7 606	2 546	204	204	65	505	447	128
1969 or earlier -----	5 640	5 640	2 375	314	314	72	336	346	44
Renter-occupied housing units -----	16 092	16 092	9 796	1 845	1 845	1 053	901	453	119
1989 to March 1990 -----	8 134	8 134	5 228	949	949	596	356	246	60
1985 to 1988 -----	5 619	5 619	3 294	592	592	388	349	149	53
1980 to 1984 -----	1 445	1 445	804	138	138	54	100	39	3
1970 to 1979 -----	673	673	398	146	146	15	52	14	3
1969 or earlier -----	221	221	72	20	20	-	44	5	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit -----	1 530	1 530	481	93	93	90	228	104	26
Householder 65 years and over -----	10 056	10 056	4 579	682	682	147	645	413	150
Owner-occupied housing units -----	8 011	8 011	3 336	318	318	98	465	394	145
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	19	19	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	105	105	26	7	7	-	31	7	2
No vehicle available -----	1 412	1 412	944	273	273	35	76	47	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	46 138	46 138	20 371	3 078	3 078	1 355	2 829	2 402	665
1.00 or less persons per room -----	44 986	44 986	19 959	3 012	3 012	1 304	2 758	2 314	650
1.01 or more persons per room -----	1 152	1 152	412	66	66	51	71	88	15
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	294	294	51	-	-	15	8	29	9
1.00 or less persons per room -----	258	258	51	-	-	15	8	16	5
1.01 or more persons per room -----	36	36	-	-	-	-	-	13	4
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	41 801	41 801	41 446	28 948	28 948	38 487	39 722	43 092	39 728
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	23 007	23 007	21 584	18 316	18 316	15 692	23 114	24 005	27 999
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	5 542	5 542	3 398	750	750	522	314	254	16
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 786	1 786	650	140	140	21	128	166	10
Renter-occupied housing units -----	3 756	3 756	2 748	610	610	501	186	88	6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Whatcom County		Bellingham city, Whatcom County		Remainder of Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city		Tract 5	Tract 5 (pt.)	Tract 10	Tract 105	Tract 107	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 674	21 674	8 977		1 085	1 085	236	1 364	1 073	376
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	14 741	14 741	5 999	772	772	161	1 042	890	255	
Less than \$300	514	514	217	57	57	12	66	29	5	
\$300 to \$399	1 051	1 051	408	103	103	14	151	51	24	
\$400 to \$499	2 097	2 097	993	220	220	12	128	60	32	
\$500 to \$599	2 440	2 440	1 073	152	152	64	199	115	34	
\$600 to \$799	4 512	4 512	1 822	210	210	39	299	287	60	
\$800 to \$999	2 239	2 239	762	20	20	13	134	204	50	
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 321	1 321	467	—	—	7	55	120	32	
\$1,500 to \$1,999	378	378	193	10	10	—	10	14	15	
\$2,000 or more	189	189	64	—	—	—	—	10	3	
Median (dollars)	647	647	627	503	503	576	588	741	714	
Not mortgaged	6 933	6 933	2 978	313	313	75	322	183	121	
Less than \$100	374	374	124	26	26	7	16	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	3 324	3 324	1 475	216	216	27	155	78	46	
\$200 to \$299	2 474	2 474	1 090	64	64	32	135	88	58	
\$300 to \$399	564	564	208	—	—	9	16	17	11	
\$400 to \$499	158	158	66	7	7	—	—	—	4	
\$500 or more	39	39	15	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Median (dollars)	195	195	194	149	149	210	195	210	228	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	4 321	4 321	1 982	363	363	56	247	174	72	
Less than 20 percent	1 626	1 626	758	93	93	30	78	32	17	
20 to 24 percent	517	517	232	26	26	13	38	38	11	
25 to 29 percent	341	341	123	30	30	—	39	36	9	
30 to 34 percent	251	251	130	32	32	—	7	4	7	
35 percent or more	1 451	1 451	668	175	175	13	85	64	28	
Not computed	135	135	71	7	7	—	—	—	—	
Median	24.5	24.5	24.3	34.5	34.5	19.6	26.0	27.4	29.4	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 662	5 662	2 377	411	411	66	385	183	92	
Less than 20 percent	2 691	2 691	1 127	202	202	20	167	50	46	
20 to 24 percent	1 016	1 016	447	66	66	21	72	54	13	
25 to 29 percent	917	917	441	101	101	12	98	24	17	
30 to 34 percent	516	516	191	42	42	13	23	27	2	
35 percent or more	522	522	171	—	—	—	25	28	14	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.3	20.3	23.1	21.8	23.8	20.0	
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 149	5 149	1 936	159	159	74	334	381	88	
Less than 20 percent	3 388	3 388	1 383	139	139	67	227	150	61	
20 to 24 percent	1 086	1 086	356	12	12	—	63	143	14	
25 to 29 percent	370	370	126	8	8	7	26	57	1	
30 to 34 percent	212	212	35	—	—	—	18	22	6	
35 percent or more	93	93	36	—	—	—	—	9	6	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	16.8	16.8	15.6	14.5	14.5	11.7	17.5	21.4	17.1	
\$50,000 or more	6 542	6 542	2 682	152	152	40	398	335	124	
Less than 20 percent	5 498	5 498	2 312	152	152	40	353	251	99	
20 to 24 percent	656	656	206	—	—	—	27	55	15	
25 to 29 percent	199	199	65	—	—	—	18	10	10	
30 to 34 percent	102	102	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	87	87	33	—	—	—	—	19	—	
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Median	13.0	13.0	12.6	10.0	10.0	13.4	12.6	15.3	12.5	
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 442	15 442	9 777	1 845	1 845	1 053	848	331	115	
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	184	184	82	31	31	7	36	—	—	
\$100 to \$199	910	910	615	250	250	111	79	34	—	
\$200 to \$299	1 609	1 609	1 061	289	289	127	75	23	10	
\$300 to \$399	3 621	3 621	2 331	360	360	296	256	94	23	
\$400 to \$499	3 802	3 802	2 512	358	358	218	200	75	38	
\$500 to \$599	2 403	2 403	1 505	235	235	140	85	26	27	
\$600 to \$749	1 398	1 398	886	189	189	64	34	26	6	
\$750 to \$999	830	830	519	110	110	63	62	19	11	
\$1,000 or more	162	162	123	—	—	6	—	—	—	
No cash rent	523	523	143	23	23	21	21	34	—	
Median (dollars)	429	429	430	397	397	391	384	398	472	
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	3 883	3 883	2 747	654	654	368	233	67	14	
Less than 20 percent	143	143	47	10	10	10	28	10	—	
20 to 24 percent	136	136	73	35	35	—	16	—	—	
25 to 29 percent	324	324	225	132	132	32	43	—	—	
30 to 34 percent	220	220	123	36	36	17	28	13	6	
35 percent or more	2 827	2 827	2 151	408	408	293	111	31	8	
Not computed	233	233	128	33	33	16	7	13	—	
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	34.6	50.0	45.0	
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 265	4 265	2 772	520	520	339	235	102	29	
Less than 20 percent	284	284	169	77	77	7	21	5	—	
20 to 24 percent	413	413	245	48	48	60	7	25	4	
25 to 29 percent	715	715	436	69	69	58	58	14	11	
30 to 34 percent	720	720	496	119	119	33	40	9	9	
35 percent or more	1 974	1 974	1 394	207	207	177	109	41	5	
Not computed	159	159	32	—	—	4	—	8	—	
Median	34.5	34.5	35.3	32.8	32.8	36.3	33.9	31.7	29.8	
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 500	4 500	2 662	429	429	316	245	130	47	
Less than 20 percent	1 687	1 687	988	157	157	102	112	40	16	
20 to 24 percent	1 226	1 226	766	114	114	64	80	54	17	
25 to 29 percent	815	815	492	62	62	81	42	6	9	
30 to 34 percent	276	276	188	59	59	18	—	—	5	
35 percent or more	327	327	200	37	37	45	—	17	—	
Not computed	169	169	28	—	—	6	11	13	—	
Median	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.5	22.5	24.1	20.3	21.7	22.2	
\$35,000 or more	2 794	2 794	1 596	242	242	30	135	32	25	
Less than 20 percent	2 337	2 337	1 336	218	218	30	116	18	23	
20 to 24 percent	320	320	207	14	14	—	—	14	—	
25 to 29 percent	69	69	38	—	—	—	9	—	2	
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
35 percent or more	7	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Not computed	61	61	15	10	10	—	10	—	—	
Median	14.1	14.1	14.1	12.9	12.9	14.3	11.7	12.5	13.3	

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA	
	MSA	Whatcom County
Occupied housing units -----	189	189
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	-	-
1985 to 1988 -----	29	29
1980 to 1984 -----	27	27
1970 to 1979 -----	65	65
1960 to 1969 -----	21	21
1950 to 1959 -----	12	12
1940 to 1949 -----	7	7
1939 or earlier -----	28	28
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	20	20
1 bedroom -----	59	59
2 bedrooms -----	78	78
3 bedrooms -----	14	14
4 bedrooms -----	18	18
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	189	189
Source of water, public system or private company -----	189	189
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	182	182
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	30	30
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	-	-
Electricity -----	150	150
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	9	9
All other fuels -----	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	63	63
1 -----	64	64
2 -----	40	40
3 or more -----	22	22
Vehicles per household -----	1.2	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	69	69
1989 to March 1990 -----	26	26
1985 to 1988 -----	-	-
1980 to 1984 -----	17	17
1970 to 1979 -----	17	17
1969 or earlier -----	9	9
Renter-occupied housing units -----	120	120
1989 to March 1990 -----	65	65
1985 to 1988 -----	41	41
1980 to 1984 -----	14	14
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	19	19
Householder 65 years and over -----	4	4
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	189	189
1.00 or less persons per room -----	189	189
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 088	20 088
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	16 945	16 945
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	71	71
Owner-occupied housing units -----	16	16
Renter-occupied housing units -----	55	55

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	53	53
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	44	44
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	15	15
\$600 to \$799	19	19
\$800 to \$999	10	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	765	765
Not mortgaged	9	9
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	9	9
\$300 to \$399	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	225	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	26	26
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	17	17
Not computed	9	9
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999	10	10
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8
25 to 29 percent	2	2
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	23.1	23.1
\$35,000 to \$49,999	17	17
Less than 20 percent	7	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	10	10
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	25.7	25.7
\$50,000 or more	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	—	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	120	120
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	20	20
\$200 to \$299	41	41
\$300 to \$399	7	7
\$400 to \$499	32	32
\$500 to \$599	4	4
\$600 to \$749	12	12
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	4	4
Median (dollars)	298	298
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	34	34
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	7	7
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9
35 percent or more	18	18
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	52	52
Less than 20 percent	4	4
20 to 24 percent	10	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	34	34
Not computed	4	4
Median	50.0	50.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	22	22
Less than 20 percent	18	18
20 to 24 percent	3	3
25 to 29 percent	1	1
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	15.0	15.0
\$35,000 or more	12	12
Less than 20 percent	12	12
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0-	10.0-

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 108
Occupied housing units	1 065	1 065	279	375
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	41	41	-	32
1985 to 1988	66	66	18	16
1980 to 1984	169	169	31	32
1970 to 1979	433	433	108	173
1960 to 1969	105	105	12	66
1950 to 1959	72	72	12	25
1940 to 1949	78	78	55	14
1939 or earlier	101	101	43	17
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	72	72	61	3
1 bedroom	154	154	65	43
2 bedrooms	372	372	94	127
3 bedrooms	328	328	25	145
4 bedrooms	112	112	34	46
5 or more bedrooms	27	27	-	11
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	1 033	1 033	275	359
Source of water, public system or private company	898	898	279	324
Sewage disposal, public sewer	732	732	273	293
Locking complete plumbing facilities	20	20	4	10
Owner-occupied housing units	3	3	-	3
Renter-occupied housing units	17	17	4	7
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	164	164	117	-
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	37	37	-	27
Electricity	473	473	136	155
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	46	46	16	25
All other fuels	345	345	10	168
No fuel used	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	89	89	46	22
1	444	444	144	156
2	369	369	73	130
3 or more	163	163	16	67
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.2	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	498	498	39	246
1989 to March 1990	53	53	6	5
1985 to 1988	102	102	8	48
1980 to 1984	105	105	-	54
1970 to 1979	169	169	19	109
1969 or earlier	69	69	6	30
Renter-occupied housing units	567	567	240	129
1989 to March 1990	270	270	110	73
1985 to 1988	185	185	80	24
1980 to 1984	89	89	50	9
1970 to 1979	23	23	-	23
1969 or earlier	-	-	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	176	176	31	80
Householder 65 years and over	136	136	41	61
Owner-occupied housing units	81	81	6	47
Locking complete plumbing facilities	-	-	-	-
No telephone in unit	10	10	-	5
No vehicle available	21	21	-	14
Complete plumbing facilities	1 045	1 045	275	365
1.00 or less persons per room	906	906	257	269
1.01 or more persons per room	139	139	18	96
Locking complete plumbing facilities	20	20	4	10
1.00 or less persons per room	6	6	4	2
1.01 or more persons per room	14	14	-	8
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	33 447	33 447	34 367	33 554
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	18 128	18 128	16 033	19 417
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	354	354	93	124
Owner-occupied housing units	125	125	-	71
Renter-occupied housing units	229	229	93	53

Table 39. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 108
Specified owner-occupied housing units	293	293	26	135
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	166	166	20	63
Less than \$300	66	66	—	31
\$300 to \$399	29	29	6	17
\$400 to \$499	6	6	—	3
\$500 to \$599	19	19	—	4
\$600 to \$799	6	6	—	—
\$800 to \$999	20	20	—	2
\$1,000 to \$1,499	17	17	14	3
\$1,500 to \$1,999	3	3	—	3
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	345	345	1 071	303
Not mortgaged	127	127	6	72
Less than \$100	12	12	—	12
\$100 to \$199	81	81	—	40
\$200 to \$299	27	27	6	13
\$300 to \$399	7	7	—	7
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	145	145	225	158
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	142	142	6	62
Less than 20 percent	33	33	—	18
20 to 24 percent	14	14	—	7
25 to 29 percent	24	24	—	13
30 to 34 percent	33	33	—	1
35 percent or more	27	27	6	16
Not computed	11	11	—	7
Median	28.9	28.9	50.0+	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	71	71	12	38
Less than 20 percent	65	65	12	38
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	11.0	11.0	15.0	10.0—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	25	25	—	8
Less than 20 percent	16	16	—	8
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	13.5	13.5	—	10.0—
\$50,000 or more	55	55	8	27
Less than 20 percent	44	44	—	24
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—	3
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	10.0—	10.0—	27.5	10.0—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	561	561	240	129
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	13	13	—	13
\$100 to \$199	81	81	28	28
\$200 to \$299	170	170	97	29
\$300 to \$399	77	77	38	6
\$400 to \$499	118	118	56	11
\$500 to \$599	41	41	21	7
\$600 to \$749	20	20	—	4
\$750 to \$999	10	10	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	31	31	—	31
Median (dollars)	301	301	289	230
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	195	195	85	32
Less than 20 percent	5	5	—	3
20 to 24 percent	2	2	—	2
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	24	24	24	—
35 percent or more	114	114	35	17
Not computed	42	42	26	10
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	153	153	65	49
Less than 20 percent	31	31	—	20
20 to 24 percent	48	48	30	3
25 to 29 percent	3	3	—	3
30 to 34 percent	8	8	8	—
35 percent or more	48	48	27	8
Not computed	15	15	—	15
Median	24.0	24.0	31.6	17.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	146	146	80	31
Less than 20 percent	91	91	47	28
20 to 24 percent	31	31	12	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	17	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	4	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	3	—	3
Median	14.8	14.8	16.8	11.1
\$35,000 or more	67	67	10	17
Less than 20 percent	60	60	10	10
20 to 24 percent	4	4	—	4
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	3	3	—	3
Median	11.9	11.9	10.0—	10.0—

Table 40. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
Occupied housing units	504	504	295
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT			
1989 to March 1990	35	35	7
1985 to 1988	58	58	34
1980 to 1984	66	66	31
1970 to 1979	171	171	111
1960 to 1969	27	27	12
1950 to 1959	34	34	15
1940 to 1949	30	30	16
1939 or earlier	83	83	69
BEDROOMS			
No bedroom	62	62	44
1 bedroom	96	96	85
2 bedrooms	135	135	64
3 bedrooms	131	131	44
4 bedrooms	66	66	44
5 or more bedrooms	14	14	14
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS			
Complete kitchen facilities	504	504	295
Source of water, public system or private company	451	451	295
Sewage disposal, public sewer	428	428	295
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL			
Utility gas	157	157	100
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	12	12	4
Electricity	291	291	165
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	8	8	6
All other fuels	36	36	20
No fuel used	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE			
None	34	34	29
1	252	252	143
2	120	120	64
3 or more	98	98	59
Vehicles per household	1.6	1.6	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT			
Owner-occupied housing units	216	216	110
1989 to March 1990	56	56	26
1985 to 1988	87	87	44
1980 to 1984	18	18	4
1970 to 1979	39	39	20
1969 or earlier	16	16	16
Renter-occupied housing units	288	288	185
1989 to March 1990	150	150	104
1985 to 1988	111	111	81
1980 to 1984	23	23	—
1970 to 1979	4	4	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS			
No telephone in unit	19	19	8
Householder 65 years and over	13	13	8
Owner-occupied housing units	10	10	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—
No vehicle available	11	11	8
Complete plumbing facilities	504	504	295
1.00 or less persons per room	407	407	236
1.01 or more persons per room	97	97	59
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:			
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	65 553	65 553	75 545
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	21 441	21 441	21 373
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	118	118	90
Owner-occupied housing units	15	15	12
Renter-occupied housing units	103	103	78

Table 41. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County	
		Total	Bellingham city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	193	193	110
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS			
With a mortgage	169	169	88
Less than \$300	2	2	—
\$300 to \$399	13	13	8
\$400 to \$499	11	11	—
\$500 to \$599	46	46	15
\$600 to \$799	35	35	26
\$800 to \$999	24	24	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499	23	23	13
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more	15	15	8
Median (dollars)	688	688	779
Not mortgaged	24	24	22
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	8	8	6
\$200 to \$299	16	16	16
\$300 to \$399	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	263	263	266
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$20,000	50	50	34
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	4	4	—
25 to 29 percent	17	17	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	29	29	26
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	44.4	44.4	50.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	45	45	28
Less than 20 percent	22	22	22
20 to 24 percent	8	8	6
25 to 29 percent	9	9	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	6	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	20.3	20.3	17.5
\$35,000 to \$49,999	51	51	22
Less than 20 percent	19	19	—
20 to 24 percent	8	8	8
25 to 29 percent	22	22	14
30 to 34 percent	2	2	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	24.1	24.1	26.1
\$50,000 or more	47	47	26
Less than 20 percent	34	34	20
20 to 24 percent	13	13	6
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	12.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	280	280	185
GROSS RENT			
Less than \$100	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	15	15	4
\$200 to \$299	40	40	20
\$300 to \$399	118	118	93
\$400 to \$499	65	65	31
\$500 to \$599	25	25	20
\$600 to \$749	12	12	12
\$750 to \$999	5	5	5
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	380	380	376
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989			
Less than \$10,000	99	99	78
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	7	7	—
35 percent or more	69	69	55
Not computed	23	23	23
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	74	74	37
Less than 20 percent	8	8	4
20 to 24 percent	15	15	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	8
30 to 34 percent	13	13	6
35 percent or more	30	30	19
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	32.3	32.3	35.3
\$20,000 to \$34,999	73	73	61
Less than 20 percent	37	37	27
20 to 24 percent	19	19	17
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	12	12
35 percent or more	5	5	5
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	19.9	19.9	21.0
\$35,000 or more	34	34	9
Less than 20 percent	34	34	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—
Median	11.4	11.4	10.0

Table 42. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Troct 107
Occupied housing units	832	832	345	51
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	35	35	7	14
1985 to 1988	37	37	14	—
1980 to 1984	92	92	26	9
1970 to 1979	204	204	92	6
1960 to 1969	123	123	43	10
1950 to 1959	51	51	27	—
1940 to 1949	76	76	17	—
1939 or earlier	214	214	119	12
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	35	35	30	—
1 bedroom	77	77	36	13
2 bedrooms	247	247	140	4
3 bedrooms	260	260	72	18
4 bedrooms	166	166	50	16
5 or more bedrooms	47	47	17	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	827	827	345	51
Source of water, public system or private company	764	764	345	34
Sewage disposal, public sewer	635	635	345	26
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	10	10	—	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	333	333	125	—
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	37	37	—	19
Electricity	345	345	185	17
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	24	24	18	—
All other fuels	93	93	17	15
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	39	39	31	—
1	235	235	147	15
2	361	361	132	25
3 or more	197	197	35	11
Vehicles per household	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	346	346	124	6
1989 to March 1990	82	82	27	—
1985 to 1988	97	97	57	6
1980 to 1984	57	57	9	—
1970 to 1979	71	71	17	—
1969 or earlier	39	39	14	—
Renter-occupied housing units	486	486	221	45
1989 to March 1990	251	251	151	19
1985 to 1988	177	177	63	19
1980 to 1984	56	56	7	7
1970 to 1979	2	2	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	119	119	55	29
Householder 65 years and over	30	30	23	—
Owner-occupied housing units	23	23	16	—
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	3	3	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	822	822	345	41
1.00 or less persons per room	726	726	311	28
1.01 or more persons per room	96	96	34	13
Locking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	—	10
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	10	10	—	10
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	37 473	37 473	30 565	—
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 009	23 009	20 300	22 236
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	202	202	68	20
Owner-occupied housing units	62	62	9	6
Renter-occupied housing units	140	140	59	14

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	283	283	99	6
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	207	207	74	6
Less than \$300	8	8	—	—
\$300 to \$399	29	29	15	—
\$400 to \$499	37	37	23	6
\$500 to \$599	50	50	22	—
\$600 to \$799	27	27	6	—
\$800 to \$999	35	35	8	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	20	20	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	1	1	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	551	551	495	475
Not mortgaged	76	76	25	—
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	28	28	7	—
\$200 to \$299	29	29	9	—
\$300 to \$399	19	19	9	—
\$400 to \$499	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	233	233	281	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	77	77	27	6
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	3	3	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	53	53	27	—
Not computed	21	21	—	6
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999	51	51	27	—
Less than 20 percent	39	39	18	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	9	9	9	—
35 percent or more	3	3	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	17.4	17.4	18.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	54	54	24	—
Less than 20 percent	39	39	24	—
20 to 24 percent	1	1	—	—
25 to 29 percent	8	8	—	—
30 to 34 percent	6	6	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	14.6	14.6	12.5	—
\$50,000 or more	101	101	21	—
Less than 20 percent	89	89	21	—
20 to 24 percent	12	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	12.9	12.9	12.9	—
Specified renter-occupied housing units	472	472	221	45
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	10	10	10	—
\$100 to \$199	30	30	13	14
\$200 to \$299	55	55	18	6
\$300 to \$399	94	94	59	12
\$400 to \$499	114	114	34	3
\$500 to \$599	108	108	59	—
\$600 to \$749	29	29	13	—
\$750 to \$999	7	7	7	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	25	25	8	10
Median (dollars)	422	422	416	269
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	82	82	48	6
Less than 20 percent	10	10	10	—
20 to 24 percent	1	1	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	4	—	4
35 percent or more	67	67	38	2
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	33.8
\$10,000 to \$19,999	186	186	93	23
Less than 20 percent	10	10	3	5
20 to 24 percent	29	29	—	2
25 to 29 percent	59	59	47	3
30 to 34 percent	20	20	—	—
35 percent or more	43	43	35	3
Not computed	25	25	8	10
Median	28.5	28.5	29.2	23.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999	122	122	48	9
Less than 20 percent	45	45	20	9
20 to 24 percent	37	37	—	—
25 to 29 percent	21	21	9	—
30 to 34 percent	11	11	11	—
35 percent or more	8	8	8	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	22.2	22.2	27.2	17.5
\$35,000 or more	82	82	32	7
Less than 20 percent	82	82	32	7
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	13.9	13.9	10.0	10.0

Table 44. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 107
Occupied housing units	45 977	45 977	20 195	2 396
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	1 599	1 599	677	97
1985 to 1988	3 253	3 253	1 285	180
1980 to 1984	4 441	4 441	1 489	274
1970 to 1979	13 414	13 414	4 627	783
1960 to 1969	5 496	5 496	2 382	278
1950 to 1959	3 878	3 878	1 821	161
1940 to 1949	3 631	3 631	1 735	186
1939 or earlier	10 265	10 265	6 179	437
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	1 063	1 063	814	26
1 bedroom	5 249	5 249	3 302	173
2 bedrooms	14 618	14 618	7 411	521
3 bedrooms	17 229	17 229	5 812	1 104
4 bedrooms	6 084	6 084	2 221	419
5 or more bedrooms	1 734	1 734	635	153
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	45 694	45 694	20 078	2 368
Source of water, public system or private company	37 949	37 949	20 144	1 284
Sewage disposal, public sewer	30 377	30 377	19 581	221
Locking complete plumbing facilities	294	294	51	29
Owner-occupied housing units	191	191	7	29
Renter-occupied housing units	103	103	44	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	13 407	13 407	8 352	229
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 635	1 635	167	246
Electricity	18 796	18 796	8 947	715
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	3 523	3 523	937	320
All other fuels	8 467	8 467	1 672	886
No fuel used	149	149	120	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	2 610	2 610	1 842	63
1	13 350	13 350	7 353	380
2	18 836	18 836	7 550	1 032
3 or more	11 181	11 181	3 450	921
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.7	2.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	30 117	30 117	10 502	1 978
1989 to March 1990	4 138	4 138	1 288	265
1985 to 1988	7 949	7 949	2 882	513
1980 to 1984	4 862	4 862	1 442	407
1970 to 1979	7 560	7 560	2 529	447
1969 or earlier	5 608	5 608	2 361	346
Renter-occupied housing units	15 860	15 860	9 693	418
1989 to March 1990	8 006	8 006	5 157	227
1985 to 1988	5 529	5 529	3 269	140
1980 to 1984	1 431	1 431	797	32
1970 to 1979	673	673	398	14
1969 or earlier	221	221	72	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	1 472	1 472	454	91
Householder 65 years and over	10 029	10 029	4 556	413
Owner-occupied housing units	7 991	7 991	3 320	394
Locking complete plumbing facilities	19	19	-	-
No telephone in unit	105	105	26	7
No vehicle available	1 412	1 412	944	47
Complete plumbing facilities	45 683	45 683	20 144	2 367
1.00 or less persons per room	44 569	44 569	19 743	2 292
1.01 or more persons per room	1 114	1 114	401	75
Locking complete plumbing facilities	294	294	51	29
1.00 or less persons per room	258	258	51	16
1.01 or more persons per room	36	36	-	13
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	41 884	41 884	41 574	43 092
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	23 044	23 044	21 596	24 059
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	5 400	5 400	3 338	240
Owner-occupied housing units	1 748	1 748	641	166
Renter-occupied housing units	3 652	3 652	2 697	74

Table 45. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Bellingham, WA MSA	Whatcom County		
		Total	Bellingham city	Tract 107
Specified owner-occupied housing units	21 493	21 493	8 878	1 073
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	14 618	14 618	5 925	890
Less than \$300	506	506	217	29
\$300 to \$399	1 022	1 022	393	51
\$400 to \$499	2 074	2 074	970	60
\$500 to \$599	2 413	2 413	1 051	115
\$600 to \$799	4 501	4 501	1 816	287
\$800 to \$999	2 223	2 223	754	204
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 313	1 313	467	120
\$1,500 to \$1,999	377	377	193	14
\$2,000 or more	189	189	64	10
Median (dollars)	648	648	630	741
Not mortgaged	6 875	6 875	2 953	183
Less than \$100	374	374	124	—
\$100 to \$199	3 304	3 304	1 468	78
\$200 to \$299	2 445	2 445	1 081	88
\$300 to \$399	555	555	199	17
\$400 to \$499	158	158	66	—
\$500 or more	39	39	15	—
Median (dollars)	194	194	194	210
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	4 267	4 267	1 955	174
Less than 20 percent	1 626	1 626	758	32
20 to 24 percent	517	517	232	38
25 to 29 percent	341	341	123	36
30 to 34 percent	251	251	130	4
35 percent or more	1 412	1 412	641	64
Not computed	120	120	71	—
Median	24.3	24.3	24.0	27.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	5 619	5 619	2 350	183
Less than 20 percent	2 660	2 660	1 109	50
20 to 24 percent	1 016	1 016	447	54
25 to 29 percent	917	917	441	24
30 to 34 percent	507	507	182	27
35 percent or more	519	519	171	28
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	20.7	20.7	20.7	23.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999	5 111	5 111	1 912	381
Less than 20 percent	3 359	3 359	1 359	150
20 to 24 percent	1 085	1 085	356	143
25 to 29 percent	362	362	126	57
30 to 34 percent	212	212	35	22
35 percent or more	93	93	36	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	16.9	16.9	15.7	21.4
\$50,000 or more	6 496	6 496	2 661	335
Less than 20 percent	5 452	5 452	2 291	251
20 to 24 percent	656	656	206	55
25 to 29 percent	199	199	65	10
30 to 34 percent	102	102	66	—
35 percent or more	87	87	33	19
Not computed	—	—	—	—
Median	13.0	13.0	12.6	15.3
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 210	15 210	9 674	296
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	174	174	72	—
\$100 to \$199	885	885	605	20
\$200 to \$299	1 580	1 580	1 043	17
\$300 to \$399	3 583	3 583	2 316	82
\$400 to \$499	3 738	3 738	2 487	72
\$500 to \$599	2 359	2 359	1 495	26
\$600 to \$749	1 390	1 390	878	26
\$750 to \$999	823	823	512	19
\$1,000 or more	162	162	123	—
No cash rent	516	516	143	34
Median (dollars)	429	429	431	407
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	3 810	3 810	2 707	61
Less than 20 percent	133	133	37	10
20 to 24 percent	135	135	73	—
25 to 29 percent	324	324	225	—
30 to 34 percent	216	216	123	9
35 percent or more	2 769	2 769	2 121	29
Not computed	233	233	128	13
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 196	4 196	2 735	89
Less than 20 percent	279	279	169	—
20 to 24 percent	408	408	245	23
25 to 29 percent	682	682	406	11
30 to 34 percent	711	711	496	9
35 percent or more	1 964	1 964	1 387	38
Not computed	152	152	32	8
Median	34.6	34.6	35.4	33.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 445	4 445	2 654	121
Less than 20 percent	1 664	1 664	988	31
20 to 24 percent	1 214	1 214	766	54
25 to 29 percent	803	803	492	6
30 to 34 percent	276	276	188	—
35 percent or more	319	319	192	17
Not computed	169	169	28	13
Median	22.0	22.0	22.1	22.1
\$35,000 or more	2 759	2 759	1 578	25
Less than 20 percent	2 302	2 302	1 318	11
20 to 24 percent	320	320	207	14
25 to 29 percent	69	69	38	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	7	7	—	—
Not computed	61	61	15	—
Median	14.1	14.1	14.2	20.5

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Bellingham, WA MSA -----	127 780	15.5	55 742	15.2	BELLINGHAM CITY, WHATCOM COUNTY — Con.				
WHATCOM COUNTY					Tract 9 (pt.) -----	5 520	12.2	2 407	11.8
Total -----	127 780	15.5	55 742	15.2	Tract 10 -----	5 941	13.6	1 543	15.6
Bellingham city -----	52 179	12.0	22 114	12.0	Tract 11 (pt.) -----	5 900	11.8	2 752	11.4
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNA'S IN WHATCOM COUNTY					Tract 12 (pt.) -----	5 718	11.3	2 801	11.2
Tract 1 -----	4 128	15.7	1 752	15.8	REMAINDER OF WHATCOM COUNTY				
Tract 2 -----	4 210	14.9	1 736	14.6	Tract 1 (pt.) -----	3 768	15.4	1 579	15.6
Tract 3 -----	4 886	11.7	2 228	11.4	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	4 207	14.9	1 733	14.5
Tract 4 -----	6 560	11.9	2 621	11.9	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	756	11.8	331	10.9
Tract 5 -----	7 442	11.6	3 407	11.7	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 8.01 -----	6 774	12.7	2 540	12.0	Tract 5 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 8.02 -----	6 745	11.4	3 256	11.6	Tract 8 -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 9 -----	6 732	12.2	2 916	11.8	Tract 8.01 (pt.) -----	2 501	12.6	853	12.1
Tract 11 -----	5 900	11.8	2 752	11.4	Tract 8.02 (pt.) -----	5 537	11.6	2 709	11.7
Tract 12 -----	7 397	11.5	3 600	11.5	Tract 9 (pt.) -----	1 212	12.1	509	12.0
BELLINGHAM CITY, WHATCOM COUNTY					Tract 11 (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—
Tract 1 (pt.) -----	360	18.9	173	17.9	Tract 12 (pt.) -----	1 679	12.2	799	12.3
Tract 2 (pt.) -----	3	66.7	3	33.3	Tract 101 -----	4 241	22.1	2 733	19.1
Tract 3 (pt.) -----	4 130	11.6	1 897	11.5	Tract 102 -----	6 013	36.0	2 186	36.1
Tract 4 (pt.) -----	6 560	11.9	2 621	11.9	Tract 103 -----	10 203	12.7	3 588	12.1
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Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico,
Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:

United States
 Region
 Division
 State
 County
 County subdivision
 Place (or part)
 Census tract/block numbering area
 (or part)
 Block group (or part)
 Block

Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels—although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

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APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. All persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of “married-couple families” or “married-couple households” in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of “married persons with spouse present” in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as “spouse.” For sample tabulations, the number of “married persons with spouse present” includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child’s age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an “own child” is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

“Related children” in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the “Other relative” category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these subcategories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as "separated."

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of "now married, spouse present" males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term "never married" which replaces the term "single" in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as "Born abroad, country not specified."

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as "Native." Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—

Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 ($\$12,674 \times 1.25$) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—

The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.
3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6,451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over.....	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons.....	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons.....	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons.....	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

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self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.*)" and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoan
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesia ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesia, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school, high school graduate, and not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

CONTENTS

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White
	Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

	All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder
Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110

111-120

Black Householder
Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

141-160

Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

161-180

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

181-200

Householder of Other Race

Same Hispanic origin/rent categories as groups 101 through 120

Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mail-out, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mail-out. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

 \hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

 \hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Washington

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.5	2.1	1.3	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Ancestry.....	1.9	1.6	0.9	0.7
Place of birth.....	1.8	1.5	0.9	0.7
Citizenship.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.6
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.7	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.5	1.2	0.8	0.6
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.6
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.1	2.1	1.2	0.8
Household type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Group quarters.....	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.5
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.8	0.7
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.7
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Sewage disposal.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5

APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

Data Collection Procedures	D-2
Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 8 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 11	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10 <input type="radio"/> 10	<input type="radio"/> 9 <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 1
<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 20 <input type="radio"/> 20	<input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 30 <input type="radio"/> 30	<input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input checked="" type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 40	<input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 50 <input type="radio"/> 50	<input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 0
<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0	<input type="radio"/> 60 <input type="radio"/> 60	<input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 0
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.

- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.

2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.

4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.

6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.

7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.

- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket [] the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. *All* persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No**, **lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.
- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.
- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

21a. Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** *If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.*

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** *If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.*

- 23a.** *If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.*

- b.** *If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.*

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following - | Do not enter - |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. Also *exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle ☐ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2	
	Last name	First name Middle initial	Last name	First name Middle initial
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>	
3. Sex Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female		<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>	
5. Age and year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>0 0 0 0 0</p> <p>1 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>	<p>1 8 0 0 0 0</p> <p>9 0 1 0 1 0</p> <p>2 0 2 0</p> <p>3 0 3 0</p> <p>4 0 4 0</p> <p>5 0 5 0</p> <p>6 0 6 0</p> <p>7 0 7 0</p> <p>8 0 8 0</p> <p>9 0 9 0</p>
6. Marital status Fill ONE circle for each person.	<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced		<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>	
FOR CENSUS USE →	<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>		<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister
<input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter	<input type="radio"/> Father/mother
<input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Grandchild
	<input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner
<input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male	<input type="radio"/> Female
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut <input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0	1 8 0 0 0
1 0 1 0 1	9 0 1 0 1
2 0 2 0	2 0 2 0
3 0 3 0	3 0 3 0
4 0 4 0	4 0 4 0
5 0 5 0	5 0 5 0
6 0 6 0	6 0 6 0
7 0 7 0	7 0 7 0
8 0 8 0	8 0 8 0
9 0 9 0	9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Never married	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	

NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

- ☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).
☐ No

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment?

Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room
☐ 2 rooms
☐ 3 rooms
☐ 4 rooms
☐ 5 rooms
☐ 6 rooms
☐ 7 rooms
☐ 8 rooms
☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —
H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999
☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80
☐ \$80 to \$99
☐ \$100 to \$124
☐ \$125 to \$149
☐ \$150 to \$174
☐ \$175 to \$199
☐ \$200 to \$224
☐ \$225 to \$249
☐ \$250 to \$274
☐ \$275 to \$299
☐ \$300 to \$324
☐ \$325 to \$349
☐ \$350 to \$374
☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

- ☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Cont'n	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6	<input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more	
	<input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere			
	C1. Vacancy status	E. Complete after		
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant	<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> P0 <input type="radio"/> P1 <input type="radio"/> P2	<input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> P3 <input type="radio"/> P4 <input type="radio"/> P5	<input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> EN <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> JIC 2 <input type="radio"/> SM
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?	F. Cov.		
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No	<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p>\$ <input type="text"/> .00 Yearly cost — Dollars</p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	
	<p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt } Go to H23b
- ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
- ☐ No — Skip to H24a

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

<p>23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Car, truck, or van <input type="radio"/> Motorcycle <input type="radio"/> Bus or trolley bus <input type="radio"/> Bicycle <input type="radio"/> Streetcar or trolley car <input type="radio"/> Walked <input type="radio"/> Subway or elevated <input type="radio"/> Worked at home → <i>Skip to 28</i> <input type="radio"/> Railroad <input type="radio"/> Ferryboat <input type="radio"/> Other method <input type="radio"/> Taxicab </p> <p><i>If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.</i></p> <p>b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Drove alone <input type="radio"/> 5 people <input type="radio"/> 2 people <input type="radio"/> 6 people <input type="radio"/> 3 people <input type="radio"/> 7 to 9 people <input type="radio"/> 4 people <input type="radio"/> 10 or more people </p>	<p>28. Industry or Employer</p> <p>a. For whom did this person work? If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle → <input type="radio"/> and print the branch of the Armed Forces.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(Name of company, business, or other employer)</p> <p>b. What kind of business or industry was this? Describe the activity at location where employed.</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)</p> <p>c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Manufacturing <input type="radio"/> Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Wholesale trade <input type="radio"/> Retail trade </p>	<p>32. INCOME IN 1989 — Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989. For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.</p> <p>a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p> <p>h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes → \$.00 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p style="text-align: right;">Annual amount — Dollars</p>
<p>24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> a.m. <input type="radio"/> p.m. </p> <p>b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?</p> <p> Minutes — <i>Skip to 28</i> </p>	<p>29. Occupation</p> <p>a. What kind of work was this person doing?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)</p> <p>b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?</p> <p style="border: 1px dashed black; height: 20px; margin: 5px 0;"></p> <p>(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)</p>	<p>33. What was this person's total income in 1989? Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None OR \$.00 Annual amount — Dollars </p>
<p>25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, on layoff <input type="radio"/> Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc. <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions <input type="radio"/> Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization <input type="radio"/> Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.) <input type="radio"/> State GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> Federal GOVERNMENT employee <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm <input type="radio"/> Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm </p>	
<p>26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 27</i> </p> <p>b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No, already has a job <input type="radio"/> No, temporarily ill <input type="radio"/> No, other reasons (in school, etc.) <input type="radio"/> Yes, could have taken a job </p>	<p>31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No — <i>Skip to 32</i> </p> <p>b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989? Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> Weeks</p> <p>c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?</p> <p style="text-align: right;"> Hours</p>	
<p>27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1989 <input type="radio"/> 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1987 </p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"> <i>Go to 28</i> </p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"> <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1979 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Never worked </p> <p style="margin-left: 100px;"> <i>Skip to 32</i> </p>	<p>28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.</p>	

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.

APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
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The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("micro-data") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	About 20 computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series). On the average, a file is the source of two subject reports	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas

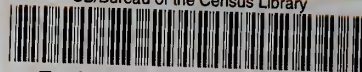
APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).

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